Only a short time ago, the automotive newspapers and magazines published the remarkable news that the General Motors Corporation sold to the public, during the first half of 1927, 840,481 cars, showing an increase of 220,291 car sales over the same period of 1926. Buick, probably the best known General Motors car, contributed a considerable share to this performance.

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.
Telephone Central 1246 or 1247.
33, Wong Nei Chung Road, Happy Valley.

The China Mail
ESTABLISHED 1845

No. 25,827 HONG KONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1928. PRICE, $3.00 Per Month.

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# MILITARY MOVES.

## RECENT HAPPENINGS IN KWANGTUNG.

## STRINGENT ECONOMY.

### The Systematic Consolidation Of Defences.

### RETRENCHMENT IN WARLIKE EXPENDITURE.

[By "Li Chung-yin."]

Stringent economy is one of the basic causes of the wholesale military transfers in Kwangtung. This week's changes in commands have led to considerable comment. Attention has been drawn to the political issues involved. Little has been spoken, however, about retrenchment or the systematic consolidation of provincial defences.

Admittedly, the best and larger parts of the territory under the Canton administration have passed under the control of General Chen Min-chu whose sympathy lies with Nanking; but General Chen is also loyal to Marshal Li Chai-sum, the chairman of the Canton Government.

## GEN. CHEN MIN-CHU.

For several reasons, the land forces under Marshal Li have not been centralised under one command. Rapidly changing conditions constituted a great hindrance until now that all opposition has been removed and units of doubtful allegiance redrafted.

All in all, the re-organisation should bring satisfaction rather than alarm—alarm only because the changes have been carried out in Marshal Li's absence.

A conservative estimate is that the provincial treasury will save over a million dollars a month under the new arrangement.

**What the Army Cost Before.**

Hitherto Kwangtung has had a nominal strength of fourteen divisions and eight independent brigades—independent in the sense that they did not belong to any larger unit but took their orders direct from the commander-in-chief.

In one source it has been stated that Canton used to spend about $4,000,000 a month on the army. This, I believe, is in excess of the real amount. When in Hong Kong, Marshal Li Chai-sum said that the revenue totalled between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000 a month. About a million or so was earmarked for banknote redemption; and when the civil administration is taken into consideration, it will be seen that about $3,000,000 is nearer the mark.

**Strength of Each Unit.**

A foot battalion in the Nationalist Army numbers about 500, although a good many regiments are much below strength owing to casualties and other reasons. A brigade of infantry should comprise three battalions. Cavalry hardly exists in Kwangtung. With the exception of artillery, there is no branch of the Army which is as extensive as the infantry, in the usual ratio of accepted Western formations.

A division ought, therefore, to have about 5,000 men. An army corps has three divisions, but has been known to number 20,000 bayonets and even more. The majority have 10,000 or less.

**Four Armies Now.**

Under the new system, Kwangtung will have four armies, namely:—

11th under General Chen Min-chu, now in Nanking;

4th under General Chan Chai-tong;

5th under General Chui King-tong, who was on Marshal Li's staff for the official visit to Hong Kong;

15th under General Wong Shiu-hung, acting chief of the Canton Government in Marshal Li's absence.

The accompanying rough sketch map shows the garrison areas allotted to each army.

**The 11th Army.**

The 11th Army and the 4th Army will both have units in Canton, the former in the majority. Honam, that part of the city on the south side of the River, which has been occupied by the Paper-sides for over ten years, has been taken over by the 11th Army.

The 11th Army will have also what is known as the Southern Command, including most of the West River delta, down to Kongmoon (the headquarters) and practically all of Kwangtung south of the West River, including Yeungkong, Kochow and Limchow (which are all shown on the map) and the large island of Hainan.

One of the divisions under General Chen Min-chu (i.e., the 11th Army) which has been in Fukien province for some time, to the east of Kwangtung (shown on map), is likely to garrison Swatow and the Han River basin, including Chiuchow and Muiyuen.

**The Other Three.**

The 4th Army will have headquarters in Canton city and be responsible for the Lower West River command, extending from Canton up the West River to Samshui and Loting (see map).

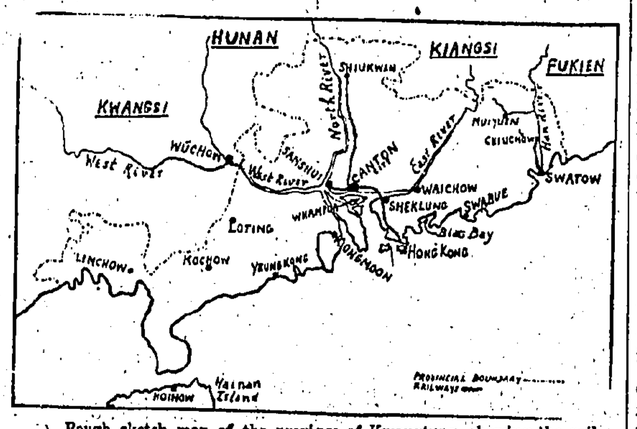
The 5th Army will have the East River valley, including Shek-lung, with headquarters at Waichow. This command includes within its boundaries the pirate lair at Bias Bay and the Swabue hinterland which was over-run by Communists for six months.

The 15th Army will be responsible for the North River command, with headquarters at Shiukwan, the northern terminus of the Kwangtung section of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

**Promotion as Reward.**

Marshal Li has given up command of the 4th Army so as to facilitate promotion for meritorious service against the Communists and the Ironsides.

(*Continued on Page 14.*)




Rough sketch map of the province of Kwangtung, showing the railways in each command, also the principal towns within the confines of each new garrison area. Note the position of the three railways running out of Canton and the relative positions of Whampoa and Hong Kong to which H.E. the Governor referred in a speech at Canton. Names

## SKIPPER'S APPEAL.

### Against Ruling of Court of Inquiry.

### SINGAPORE MISHAP.

**Admiralty Court Overrules Straits Decision.**

London, Yesterday.

The contention maintained up to now by the Board of Trade that a ship's captain is not entitled to appeal in the Law Courts against the decision of a board of inquiry into a shipping disaster was overruled in an Admiralty Court case which showed that the wreck inquiries of a court in the Strait Settlements in January, 1927, found the appellant, Captain John MacLeod, guilty of negligence in connection with the grounding of his ship, the "Royal Star" in Singapore Strait. His certificate had not been suspended.

The President of the Court of Inquiry said he was nearly placed in the position of a person found guilty of a criminal charge but was not subject to sentence.

The President of the Admiralty Court, after hearing counsel's argument on facts, held that the findings of negligence failed, allowed Capt. MacLeod's appeal and ordered the censure to be set aside.—Reuter.

## LI CHAI-SUM.

### LONG TALK WITH CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

### DECISIONS IN A FEW DAYS?

Marshal Li Chai-sum of Canton, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and a member of the Nationalist Government in General Tan-Yen-kai had a long discussion in Nanking on the "future political policy of Kwangtung and the plans of the Party."

It is expected, says the "Kung-Sheung Yat Po," that another discussion will be held in a few days when a decision will have been reached on all matters.

Marshal Li and his senior General Chen Min-chu were guests at dinner at the Nationalist Admiralty on Thursday night when a number of Nationalist leaders were also present.

**Cannot Be Suspicious.**

The arrival of Marshal Li Chai-sum at Shanghai from Canton is important. Now that General Chang Fah-kuei and his troops (the Ironsides) have been to the Hsuchowfu front, they can no longer menace Li's tenure in Canton and his recent successes in Hong Kong have strengthened his position politically in the provinces of the South.

He need no longer be suspicious of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, because the latter cannot financially support opposition to Marshal Li in the present circumstances.

Marshal Li may, therefore, agree to abide by the Nanking Government and may act as an intermediary between Nanking and Hankow, which is what Nanking would like. The Kwangsi faction is, however so utterly opposed to most of the civilian elements in the present Nanking Government that many important changes in this direction will have to be made before they agree to the recognition of its authority.

**Financial Position.**

Marshal Li's financial position is not all what it should be. Two years ago, Kwangtung was capable of producing from $8,000,000 to $9,000,000 a month in revenue. Now, from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 is being produced and little of it comes to the treasury in Canton, because it has been divided regionally among generals. Instead of Canton sending funds to Nanking, it is not impossible that they will ask Nanking for financial assistance in return for participation in the Northern Expedition, says the "N. C. Daily News."

## APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments are announced in the "Gazette":—

Mr. Lancelot Henry Calthrop Calthrop to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police, with effect from January 7, 1928.

Mr. Robert Andrew Dermod Forrest to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs with effect from March 16, 1928.

## IMPRACTICABLE.

### The Soviet Peace Plan.

### GENEVA RESOLUTION.

**Strengthening Of International Organisation To Come First.**

Geneva, Yesterday.

The Disarmament Committee discussed the resolution showing the impracticability of the Soviet plan, which was only realisable when international organisation is strengthened as regards both its methods of pacific procedure and systematic organisation.

Sanction of the Soviet plan should, however, be submitted to the Governments' members of the League to ascertain whether its provisions would furnish valuable material for the limitation of armaments.

Count G. Bernstorff, who spoke on the Soviet Peace proposals at Geneva.

An addendum to the resolution empowered the chairman to fix a date during next session for the second reading of the draft convention for the reduction of the limitation of armaments.

M.M. Bernstorff and Litvinoff opposed the addendum. The former asked for the second reading to be completed at the present session and Litvinoff announced his intention to submit a fresh plan for discussion at the present session.

The Chairman ruled this was impossible and proceedings were adjourned.—Reuter.

## TRADE WITH CHINA.

### BRITISH PROSPECTS BRIGHT.

Capt. D. Hacking (Home Office) speaking at the Woolwich Chamber of Commerce, said that China seemed to be waking up. Consequently there was now more export trade doing with China than since 1925 and probably more business had been done in the past six months than during the whole of last year.—Reuter.

CAPT. DOUGLAS HACKING

## HECTIC SCENES.

### MANCHESTER STOCK MARKET DEALINGS.

London, Yesterday.

"I am afraid there will be some severe financial headaches," was the comment of a leading stock-broker regarding hectic scenes on the Manchester Stock Exchange resembling the textile boom position and rubber boom of 1910. Dealings reflected a change of habit, small investors favouring ordinary shares instead of preference shares, thus revealing a growing confidence in the future.—Reuter.

## TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

The clearing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 2/0 3/16.

## SPEED FLIGHTS.

### Air Minister on Recent Disasters.

### SACRIFICE OF PIONEERS.

**Warning Against East To West Trans-Atlantic Attempts.**

London, Yesterday.

Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary for Air, speaking at Birmingham, referred to the recent air tragedies. In regard to the loss of Flight-Lieutenant Kinkead, he said: "Does the pursuit of speed justify the sacrifice of human life? If it were only a matter of the pursuit of speed or the breaking of the world's record, I should agree with those who ask this question. But there is more at stake than an increase of speed, and, just as many of the improvements in the motorcar engine are directly due to motor-racing, so does a definite advance in aeroplane design and engine improvement result from high-speed flying. Let us then, whilst showing the deepest sympathy with Lt. Kinkead's family, refuse to abandon the effort necessary for the progress of aviation and make certain that the sacrifices of pioneers shall not have been made in vain."

In regard to the disastrous flight of Captain Hinchliffe and Miss Mackay, the Air Minister paid a tribute to the spirit of enterprise and courage that inspired them. But he warned British pilots against attempting to cross the Atlantic from East to West until machines of greater endurance were available.

The risk was at present too great and the odds were too heavy against success.

At the same time, he declared against any restriction being placed upon the right of any individual to embark upon such an adventure. He believed that British public opinion would rightly oppose the fettering of the spirit of enterprise. Moreover, if trans-Atlantic flights from British aerodromes were stopped, British pilots could fly to France or Ireland and make the attempt with impunity.—British Wireless Service.

## KABUL UNIVERSITY.

### ANNOUNCEMENT BY LORD BIRKENHEAD.

London, Yesterday.

The King and Queen of Afghanistan motored to-day to Oxford where the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred upon Amanullah with traditional ceremony. He and Queen Souriya were entertained to lunch by Lord Birkenhead, high steward of the University, in the absence through illness of Viscount Cave, Chancellor of the University.

Lord Birkenhead made an interesting announcement. He said, "It is, I believe, the purpose of King Amanullah to found a university in Kabul, to be the centre of culture and learning in that part of Asia, and so revive glories of the wonderful past. We in Oxford shall follow the execution of King Amanullah's conception with warm sympathy and interest.

## FEW CASUALTIES.

### SEVERE MEXICAN EARTHQUAKE.

Mexico City, Yesterday.

In spite of the violence of Wednesday's earthquake and its extension to 12 States, only two were killed and less than a score injured, the muddy subsoil of the capital acting as cushion and saving it from destruction.—Reuter.

## P. L. A. RATES.

### SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS FOR EXPORTS.

London, Yesterday.

The Port of London authorities announce a very substantial reduction in the rates of exports shipped from their quays as from May 1.—Reuter.

The King's Exequatur empowering Mr. Roberto Vallarino to act as Consul General for Panama in Hong Kong has received His Majesty's signature.

## THREE NEW BILLS.

### Coming Legislature In The Colony.

### P.C.M.O.'S NEW TITLE.

**Drugs And Geneva: Chinese Temples.**

The object of the Hong Kong Government in drawing up a bill to amend the Dangerous Drugs' Ordinance of 1923 is to enact the legislation required to give effect in Hong Kong to the terms of the International Convention signed at Geneva on Feb. 19, 1925.

This bill will come up before the Legislative Council at the next meeting.

There will also be a bill in connection with re-organisation of the local Medical and Sanitary Departments, which has been advocated for some time. It is to make the Principal Civil Medical Officer "the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services."

Then there is another which is in the nature of a "private member's bill." The Hon. Sir Shouson Chow and Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall give notice in the "Gazettee" that they intend at an early date to apply to the Legislative Council for a bill to suppress and prevent abuses in the management of Chinese temples and in the administration of the funds of Chinese temples.

**THE P.C.M.O.**

**Local Medical and Sanitary Departments.**

The projected Ordinance to give effect to the change in the name and style of the P.C.M.O. reads, inter alia:—

"... the Governor has been pleased to direct that the officer hitherto known as the Principal Civil Medical Officer shall be known as and styled the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, and it is expedient to give effect to such direction.

"Whenever in any Ordinance, order of the Governor-in-Council, order of the Governor, rule, regulation, minute, by-law, deed, contract, official letter, or other document, the term "Principal Civil Medical Officer" or "Colonial Surgeon" occurs, and, in order to give effect thereto it is necessary to substitute the term "Director of Medical and Sanitary Services," such Ordinance or other document shall be read and construed accordingly."

The object of this bill appears sufficiently from the preamble. The change of title is being made in connection with the re-organisation of the Medical and Sanitary Departments.

**DANGEROUS DRUGS.**

**Revisions, Additions and Prohibitions.**

The bill intituled an Ordinance to amend the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (No. 22) of 1923 contains 18 sections, "objects and reasons" are divided into eleven paragraphs; there are 13 draft regulations; and the draft memorandum has 17 sections.

The draft memorandum shows the action which is being taken on the Convention. The draft is intended as a statement of what will have become the position after enactment.

A draft of certain proposed regulations will bring the Hong Kong regulations into line with the latest English regulations.

**Additional Points.**

The prohibitions are expressly extended to the cases where the other party to the transaction is not in the Colony.

It is made an offence to deal with the drugs to which the Ordinance applies as well as to deal in them.

It is made an offence to pretend to deal in any of the drugs to which the Ordinance applies. This is intended to meet a possible defence that the accused had no real intention of dealing in dangerous drugs but was only pretending to do so with some other object.

The prohibitions are expressly made to apply whether it is intended that the drug in question should be imported into the Colony or not.

The absolute discretion of the Superintendent is made perfectly clear, and also power given him to revoke any licence or authority already granted.

**Ordinance Strengthened.**

The principal Ordinance is strengthened in the following ways:—

The possession of the keys of any box, drawer or other receptacle containing a drug to which the Ordinance applies is made presumptive evidence of possession of the drug with guilty knowledge.

The possession of a baggage receipt or of any thing intended to serve the purpose of a baggage receipt is similarly made presumptive evidence of possession with guilty knowledge.

Such presumptions cannot be rebutted by proof that the accused never had physical possession of the drug in question.

**$500 FINE.**

**To Suppress Pseudo-Religious Establishments.**

The Chinese temples ordinance occupies ten pages in the current issue of the "Gazette."

It is introduced on the strong recommendation and urgent request of the leaders of the Chinese community.

It will not interfere in any way whatsoever with genuine Chinese religion.

The objects are:—to prevent the exploitation of the ignorant by charlatans; to recover for the benefit of the community the control over public temples which have been slipping into private hands; and to prevent for the future the establishment of temples as purely business speculations.

**Chinese Approval.**

There has been an alarming growth of pseudo-religious establishments in recent years.

Every person who contravenes any provision or regulation shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $500.

The main principles were approved by the District Watch Committee, the Tung Wa Hospital Committee, the Po Leung Kuk Committee and the Kwong Wa Hospital Committee. All the members of these committees except four signed a memorial in favour of the principles of the bill. One of the four who did not sign was absent were absent from the Colony.

## COAL MINES BILL.

### Rejected By House of Commons.

### NO 7-HOUR DAY.

**Britain Not Yet Recovered From 1926 Strike.**

London, Yesterday.

The House of Commons by 154 votes to 127, rejected the Coal Mines Bill introduced by a Labour member which was intended to repeal the Eight-Hours' Act of 1926 and restore a seven-hour day in the mines.

Replying to Labour and Liberal speakers who blamed the act for rendering British miners' conditions and wages worse than on the continent, Commodore King, Secretary of Mines, said the Act reduced the price of coal by half a crown per ton and enabled the country to compete more closely with other countries. British miners' wages, however low, were over double those of Polish miners and almost equal to three of German workers. Poland and Germany had increased their exports but Britain had not yet recovered from the heavy blow received by the strike of 1926. The repeal of the Act would undoubtedly reduce wages and increase unemployment.—Reuter.

## A BAD CHARACTER.

### BRITISH SEAMAN SENT TO PRISON.

### PREVIOUS CONVICTION.

Out of prison for only a week, Frederick Owen Richards, described as a British seaman, was sentenced by Major C. Willson this morning to one month's hard labour for absenting himself from the House of Detention without permission.

Defendant pleaded guilty.

Det. Sub-Inspector A. H. Elston informed His Worship that there were no immediate prospects of sending defendant away. Only on March 3 he had received a two weeks' sentence for the same offence. He was a bad character and had been before the Magistrate on several occasions, said the Inspector.

## HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorised Capital ..... $50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up ..... $20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling ..... £6,000,000
Silver ..... $14,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
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N. S. Brown, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
W. D. Bell, Esq. G. G. S. Mackie, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
A. Macgowan, Esq. T. G. Weall, Esq.
H. P. White, Esq. Chief Manager
Hon. Mr. A. O. Hynes.

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| CALCUTTA | MOUKDEN |
| CANTON | NAGASAKI |
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| COLOMBO | PEKING |
| DAIREN | PENANG |
| FOOCHOW | RANGOON |
| HAIPHONG | SAIGON |
| HAMBURG | SAN FRANCISCO |
| HANKOW | SHANGHAI |
| HARBIN | SINGAPORE |
| HONGKEW | SOURABAYA |
| ILOILO | SUNGEI PATANI |
| IPOH | TIENTSIN |
| JOHORE | TOKYO |
| KOBE | TSINGTAO |
| KUALA LUMPUR | YOKOHAMA |

Current Accounts opened in local Currency and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hong Kong, 25th February, 1928.

## HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK.

The Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

FOR THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. G. Hynes,
Chief Manager

Hongkong, 13th September, 1927.

## NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

BANKERS

Established 1824.

Hong Kong Office:—11 Queen's Road Central

Authorised Capital ..... Guilders 150,000,000 ($212,600,000)
Paid-Up Capital ..... Guilders 80,000,000 ($56,666,670.)
Reserve Fund ..... Guilders 40,000,000 ($28,333,335.)

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM.
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*) These offices have safe deposit boxes to let.
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O. STEENSTRA
Manager.

Honakong, 30th July, 1927.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

HEAD OFFICE:
96, Boulevard Haussman, Paris.

Subscribed Capital ... Frs.72,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital ..... Frs.68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... Frs.89,384,519.10

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CH. LEM,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 26th February, 1927.

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Reserve fund ..... Yen 99,500,000

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.
H. MORI,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 12th March, 1928.

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5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong.

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Capital fully paid up ... Frs.50,000,000
Special working capital .. Frs.50,000,000
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Manager.
Hong Kong, 1st January, 1928.

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| Perak, (F.M.S.) | ZAMBOANGA |
| KUALA LUMPUR | (Philippine Islands) |

Foreign Exchange and General Banking business transacted.
Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
J. R. GEORGE,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 15th March, 1928.

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HEAD OFFICE:—Taipeh, Formosa.

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Central Bank in Formosa.
Bank-Notes issued
Average amount .. Yen 45,000,000

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FORMOSA:—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makong, Nanto, Shinchiku, Tuichu, Tainan, Takao, Tamsui, Toen, Heito, Taito.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS:—Hong Kong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, London, New York, Dairen.
LONDON BANKERS:
The London County Westminster and Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India Philippine Islands Java, Africa, U.S.A., Australia etc.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application, Deposits in Yen can be accepted.
J. IHARA,
Manager.
HONG KONG BRANCH:
2, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hong Kong, 22nd September, 1927.

## THE BANK OF CHINA. 中國銀行

(Specially Authorised by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917).

Authorised Capital ..... $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ..... 18,278,600.00
Reserve Fund ..... 9,629,425.24

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

HONG KONG BRANCH:
4, Queen's Road Central.
Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
New York Bankers:—The Irving National Bank.
The Equitable Trust Company of New York.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities.
Special facilities for Hom Exchange.
SHOU J. CHEN,
Manager.

## THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

Established 1912
Head Office:—Hong Kong.

Authorised Capital (H.K. Currency) . 11,000,000
Paid Up Capital ..... 3,004,200
Reserve Fund ..... 850,000

BRANCHES:—
Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Swatow, Bangkok New York and San Francisco,
LONDON BANKERS:—
The Lloyd's Bank Limited.
CORRESPONDENTS
In all principal cities of the World
Foreign exchange and banking business of every description transacted.
Safe Deposit Boxes (various sizes) at a yearly rental of from $5 to $40.
LOOK POONG SHAN,
Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 19th February, 1927.

# COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

## LOCAL SHARES.

### MESSRS. MOXON & TAYLOR'S WEEKLY REPORT.

### STILL OPTIMISTIC.

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor, in their weekly circular on the Hong kong share market under date of yesterday, state:—

Our market was quieter during the past week than has been the case for some time owing, no doubt, to a little anxiety as to the political situation: the general opinion is, however, still optimistic and we look for a renewal of an active market in the very near future.

The Shanghai market is fully steady with a good enquiry for Cottons, Docks, and Lands.

The following are the principal alterations since last week.

Banks:—Experienced a firm and rising market and after changing hands at $1,250 steadily advanced and close with buyers at $1275.

Unions:—Continued quiet and a few shares were dealt in at $331.

Canton Insurances and Hong Kong Fires:—Continue firm with buyers at quotations.

Douglas:— Are rather easier with sellers at $40¼.

Waterboats:—Are steady with buyers and sales at $20¼.

Star Ferries:—Came in for no attention on the part of the buyers and are quoted nominal.

Steamboats:—Met with a good demand and came to business at $30. They close rather easier with some business done at $29, and sellers asking $29¼ for further business.

Hong Kong Lands:—Again met with a good demand and found buyers at $68/68¼.

Hong Kong Hotels:—Eased off and were done at $9.20 but are steadier at the close with no sellers under $9½.

Humphreys Estates:—Would still find ready buyers at $15, but there are no sellers at this price.

Hong Kong Trams:—Were in some request but buyers' ideas were rather below those of sellers and it was only towards the close that business was done at $26 and $25½.

China Lights:—Opened firm but buyers for the combined shares have retired for the moment though there are still buyers for both Old and New at quotations.

China Providents:—Were done at $6¼ and have further buyers at $6.

Cements:—Eased off during the week and after sales at $12¼ business was done at $11 for the combined shares.

Dairy Farms:—Were wanted throughout the week at $21½ and at the close came to business at $21.90.

Wharves:—Met with a steady demand and shares changed hands at $141½/141 and more shares could be placed at the latter price.

Docks:—Were again unnoticed.

Electric:—Had a steady turnover at $71½/¾ and are wanted at the latter price.

London Quotations of the 21st inst.:—Banks £133.10/–; Indos Deferred £10.10/–; Shells £4 8s. 9d. all middle prices.

Exchange:—The demand selling rate on London is 2/–3/16; and the T/T. on Shanghai is Tls. 78⅝.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ended March 3 amounted to 102,473 tons and the sales during the period to 101,103 tons.

From June to September this year it is proposed to hold a Netherlands Industrial Exhibition in Rotterdam. In spite of its name, the "Ninijto," as it is universally called in Holland (an abbreviation of its title in Dutch), will be of an international character, as exhibits are expected from firms in Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Austria, and the Scandinavian countries.


## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.3.
Authorised Capital ..... £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital ..... 1,800,000
Paid-up Capital ..... 1,050,000
Reserve Fund and rest .. 1,545,067

BANKERS:
The Bank of England & Midland Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | Galle | Kuala Lumpur | Rangoon |
| Batavia | Hongkong | Kuantan(Pahang) | Shanghai |
| Bombay | Howrah | Madras | Imla |
| Calcutta | Kandy | New York | Singapore |
| Colombo | Karachi | Penang | Sourabaya |
| Delhi | Kota Bhara | Port Louis(Mauritius) | |

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.
C. L. C. SANDES,
Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, June 16, 1926


## BRITISH TRADE.

### BARCLAYS BANK MONTHLY REVIEW.

### PREVAILING CONDITIONS.

The marked expansion in British exports in November, particularly of manufactured goods provides confirmation of the improvement in industrial conditions in Great Britain noticeable in recent months. In fact, the total of £70.6 million is the highest export figure recorded since July, 1924, and although, owing to the separate treatment of trade with the Irish Free State, an accurate comparison with statistics prior to April, 1928, cannot be made, it is probable, in view of the lower prices now ruling, that the volume of British exports in November was as great, if not greater, than in any month since the collapse of the post-war boom at the beginning of 1921. Imports amounted to £107.4 millions and showed a sensonal upward movement, although, largely owing to the fall in prices, the figure was appreciably lower than in either November, 1926, or November, 1925. The excess of merchandise imports over exports in November was only £26.3 millions and for the first 11 months of the year amounted to £351 millions. To the end of November, the total in 1926 was £413.3 millions and in 1925, £341.5 millions.

Excluding coal arrivals, which in November, 1926, totalled £9.0 millions and in November, 1927, were negligible, imports of raw materials, compared with a year ago, were lower by £1.4 millions. Large quantities of iron ore were again received and arrivals of wood and timber, raw jute, flax and hemp were also appreciably greater than in November, 1926. On the other hand, imports of raw sheep's and lambs' wool and of crude rubber declined, while arrivals of raw cotton were very substantially less than a year ago. It is of interest to note, however, that in spite of the smaller cotton imports in recent months, stocks at British ports at the end of November were still considerably higher than on the corresponding dates in 1925 and 1926.

One of the encouraging features of British exports in November is that the improvement was mainly in manufactured goods. Moreover, the larger turnover was not restricted to any particular industry, but was spread over a wide range of products.

Coal production from the mines in Great Britain has recently shown an upward movement and, on occasions, the weekly output has again exceeded 5 million tons, the figure for the week ended December 17 being the highest recorded since April 30 last. On the other hand, the number of persons employed in the industry, although fluctuating from week to week, has declined still further to 975,700 on December 17, compared with approximately 1,000,000 before the stoppage in 1926. Coal exports in November were slightly lower than in the corresponding month of 1925, and the average f.o.b. price per ton fell to 16s. 6½d. compared with 16s. 9¼d. in October, with 16s. 10½d. in September and with 18s. 4½d. in November, 1925. Recently, British exporters have secured some substantial orders, but prices have continued weak. In addition to the movement in South Wales for the formation of a Coal Marketing Association for that area, a further scheme is now under consideration by the Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire coal owners; having for its objects the regulation of output and the improvement of the export trade. During the past month, it was officially stated that the system of licences introduced on June 10 last by the French Government for the importation of coal into France is to be withdrawn as from January 1, 1928. France is Great Britain's largest customer for coal, and in the first eleven months of 1927, exports to that country totalled 8,501,059 tons, compared with 9,458,638 tons in the corresponding period of 1925.

### Iron and Steel.

Exports of iron and steel manufactures in November showed a satisfactory expansion, not only in relation to the preceding month, but also in comparison with November, 1926, and November, 1925. In fact, the total of 399,054 tons has only been exceeded in three separate months during the past four years. Moreover, imports were on a decidedly smaller scale, and the figure of 284,764 tons for November was the lowest recorded since July, 1926. Although conditions in the iron and steel industry are still difficult,

(Continued on Page 3)

## COMPANY REPORT.

### THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

The Douglas Steamship Co.'s Report for presentation to the 45th annual meeting to be held on Monday, April 2, at 11 a.m. (for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927) reads as follows:—

After paying all running expenses, docking charges, premia of insurance, allowance for leave and pensions, the net profit of the year's working is $113,508.43 and after writing off the sum of $57,508.43 for depreciation, there remains a balance of $56,000 which it is proposed to transfer to the credit of the reserve fund, which will then stand at $129,010.05.

Coast trade has been satisfactory during the period under review, but the loss in exchange on the earnings at the coast ports has again proved to be a very serious item, amounting to nearly $33,000.00.

Consulting Committee: Mr. L. J. Davies resigned his seat and Mr. C. G. S. Mackie was invited to fill the vacancy. The Committee now consists of the Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, Sir Robert Ho Tung and Mr. C. G. S. Mackie, who retire but offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors: The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews and Messrs. Linstead and Davis, who retire and offer themselves for re-election.

## RECORD SALES.

### N.Y. STOCK MARKET ACTIVITIES.

New York, Yesterday.

The record number of 4,007,000 shares were sold in the stock market to-day when an intense struggle in opposing speculative shares reulted at least in a temporary halt of the violent upward swing which has been proceeding for a fortnight. The final quotations showed a long list of net declines, ranging from $1 to $8 a share with a sprinkling of gains, a few running from $3 to $15.—Reuter's American Service.

Reminder: annual meeting of Hong Kong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. at 12 noon on Monday at Messrs. Jardine's board room.

## HONG KONG TIDE.

The tide-table given below has been obtained by aid of the Tide-predicting Machine, which includes 40 components for the better prediction of tides, from the result of the analysis of the tidal observations, taken at the Kaulung tidal observatory under the direction of Dr. Doberck during the years 1887, 1888, & 1889.

The times and heights are given for Kaulung; but they may be used for the Victoria Naval yard and Aberdeen, the differences being very small.

The times of high-and low-water must not be considered to coincide with the times of slack-water and change of current, the two phenomena being quite distinct.

March 23 to 29 1928.

| Date | High Water | | Lower Water | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | Standard Times | Ht | Standard Times | Ht |
| Fri. 23 | m 1 16 | 5.9 | m 4 24 | 1.4 |
| | 1h 40m | 6.0 | 4 25 a | 1.5 |
| Sat. 24 | m 10 48 | 6.1 | m 4 58 | 1.9 |
| | 11 33a | 6.2 | 5 12 a | 1.3 |
| Sun. 25 | m 11 24 | 6.4 | m 5 33 | 2.5 |
| | | | 6 4 a | 1.4 |
| Mon. 26 | m 0 46 | 6.4 | m 6 3 | 3.0 |
| | 0 44 | 6.5 | 7 0 a | 1.5 |
| Tues 27 | m 1 13 | 6.5 | m 6 28 | 3.5 |
| | 0 51a | 6.5 | 8 30 a | 1.8 |
| Wed. 28 | m 1 [illegible] | 6.4 | m 6 39 | 3.4 |
| | 1 52a | 6.4 | 10 12 a | 1.8 |
| Thurs 29 | No inferior | High | nor Low | water |
| | 3 10a | 6.3 | 1 55 a | 1.5 |

# HONG KONG MARKET PRODUCE.

## APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

### Butcher Meat.

| | | | March 8, 1928. Cts. | June, 1918. Cts. | June, 1914. Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beef Sirloin | 牛腰肉 | lb. | 28 | 24 | 12 |
| „ Prime Cut | | „ | 28 | 23 | 12 |
| „ Corned | 咸牛肉 | „ | — | 23 | 12 |
| „ Roast | 燒肉牛 | „ | 28 | 24 | 22 |
| „ Breast | 牛腩肉 | „ | 24 | 20 | 18 |
| „ Soup | 湯肉 | „ | 26 | 20 | 18 |
| „ Steak | 牛扒 | „ | 28 | 24 | 22 |
| „ Steak Sirloin | 牛柳 | „ | 40 | 30 | 35 |
| „ Sausages | 牛腸 | „ | 40 | 26 | 20 |
| Bullock's Brains | 牛腦 | per set | 15 | 10 | 12 |
| „ Tongue, fresh | 牛腦 | each | 65 | 50 | 60 |
| „ Tongue, corned | 咸牛腦 | „ | — | 60 | — |
| „ Head | 牛頭 | „ | $1.20 | — | $1.20 |
| „ Heart | 牛心 | lb. | 24 | 18 | 14 |
| „ Hump, Salt | 牛扇頭 | „ | 34 | 20 | 18 |
| „ Feet | 牛腳 | each | 8 | 10 | 12 |
| „ Kidneys | 牛腰 | „ | 15 | 16 | 12 |
| „ Tail | 牛尾 | „ | 28 | 20 | 22 |
| „ Liver | 牛肝 | lb. | 24 | 18 | 14 |
| „ Tripe | 牛肚 | „ | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| Calves' Head & Feet | 牛仔頭腳 | set | $1.20 | $1.00 | $1.00 |
| Mutton Chop | 羊排骨 | lb. | 48 | 26 | — |
| „ Leg | 羊腿 | „ | 48 | 26 | — |
| „ Shoulder | 羊手 | „ | 46 | 24 | — |
| „ Saddle | 肉 | „ | 46 | — | — |
| Pig's Chitlings | 豬腸 | „ | 35 | — | 27 |
| „ Brains | 豬腦 | Per set | 3 | — | 12 |
| „ Feet | 豬腳什 | lb. | 15 | 15 | — |
| „ Fry | 豬什 | „ | 28 | 15 | 18 |
| „ Head | 豬頭 | „ | 15 | 20 | — |
| „ Heart | 豬心 | each | 15 | 10 | 10 |
| „ Kidneys | 豬腰 | „ | 15 | 10 | 8 |
| „ Liver | 豬肝 | lb. | 45 | 30 | 24 |
| Pork Chop | 豬扒骨 | „ | 32 | 25 | 23 |
| „ Leg | 豬腿 | „ | 32 | — | — |
| „ Loin | 豬腰圈 | „ | 36 | 60 | 70 |
| „ Fat or Lard | 豬油 | „ | 26 | 21 | — |
| Sheep's Head & Feet | 羊頭腳 | per set | 85 | 60 | 70 |
| „ Heart | 羊心 | each | 12 | 8 | 7 |
| „ Kidneys | 羊腰 | „ | 15 | 12 | 10 |
| „ Liver | 羊肝 | „ | 46 | 26 | 25 |
| Sucking Pigs, to order | 乳豬 | lb. | 2o | 25 | 22 |
| Suet, Beef | 鮮牛油 | „ | 30 | 20 | 18 |
| „ Mutton | 鮮羊油 | „ | 46 | 26 | 26 |
| Veal | 牛仔肉 | „ | 36 | 20 | 19 |
| „ Sausages | 牛仔腸 | „ | 36 | 20 | 20 |
| „ „ No. 1 | | „ | 30 | — | — |

### Fish.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barbel | 鯪魚 | lb. | 58 | 19 | 24 |
| Bream | 鯛魚 | „ | 35 | 20 | 16 |
| Canton Fresh Water Fish. | 廣東淡水鮮魚 | „ | 28 | 13 | 16 |
| Carp | 鯉魚 | „ | 32 | 16 | 27 |
| Catfish | 鯰魚 | „ | 26 | 12 | 9 |
| Codfish | 鱈魚 | „ | 36 | 20 | 25 |
| Crabs | 蟹 | „ | 40 | 23 | 26 |
| Cuttle Fish | 魷魚 | „ | 28 | 16 | 2 |
| Dab | | „ | 48 | 23 | 16 |
| Dace | 青脊魚 | „ | 46 | 20 | — |
| Dog Fish | 沙魚 | „ | 16 | 10 | 8 |
| Eels, Conger | 海鰻 | „ | 35 | 16 | — |
| „ Fresh Water | 淡水白鱔 | „ | 30 | 10 | 18 |
| „ Yellow | 黃鱔 | „ | 22 | 26 | 30 |
| Frogs | 田雞 | „ | 80 | 32 | 25 |
| Garoupa | 石班 | „ | 80 | 40 | 30 |
| Gudgeon | | „ | 36 | 22 | 18 |
| Herrings | 白鯧 | „ | 26 | 18 | 23 |
| Halibut | | „ | 32 | 18 | 15 |
| Labrus | 青衣 | „ | 32 | 22 | 18 |
| Lonch | 白甲花 | „ | 46 | 22 | 24 |
| Lobsters | 蝦 | „ | 46 | 32 | 21 |
| Mackerel | 鯖魚 | „ | 30 | 20 | 26 |
| Monk Fish | 鮟鱇魚 | „ | 35 | 13 | 2 |
| Mullet | 烏頭 | „ | 25 | 18 | 2 |
| Oysters | 蠔 | „ | 26 | 16 | 22 |
| Parrot Fish | 鸚哥魚 | „ | 28 | 14 | 9 |
| Perch | 公魚 | „ | 28 | 20 | 15 |
| Pike | | „ | 32 | 16 | 9 |
| Plaice | 比目魚 | „ | 44 | 26 | 29 |
| Pomfret, Black | 黑白鯧 | „ | 48 | 86 | 30 |
| Pomfret, White | 銀鯧 | „ | 56 | 36 | 45 |
| Prawns | 蝦 | „ | 65 | 10 | 14 |
| Ray | 魟魚 | „ | 15 | 10 | 14 |
| Rock Fish | 石斑魚 | „ | 30 | 13 | 18 |
| Roach | | „ | 30 | 22 | 16 |
| Salmon | 三文魚 | „ | 70 | 86 | 30 |
| Shark | 沙魚 | „ | 12 | 8 | 10 |
| Skate | 魟魚 | „ | 14 | 10 | 10 |
| Shrimps | 蝦 | „ | 48 | 32 | 30 |
| Snapper | 紅魚 | „ | 45 | 26 | 35 |
| Soles | 龍脷 | „ | 45 | 28 | 28 |
| Tench | 鯿魚 | „ | 35 | 22 | 18 |
| Turbot | 大口魚 | „ | 32 | 18 | 12 |
| Turtles, small, fr. water | 細水龜 | „ | 1.28 | 40 | — |

### Poultry.

| | | | March 8, 1928. Cts. | June, 1918. Cts. | June, 1914. Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicken | 雞 | lb. | 50 | 30 | 31 |
| Capons, Small | 線雞 | „ | 45 | 28 | 30 |
| Capons, Large | 肥線雞 | „ | 50 | 28 | 30 |
| Duck | 鴨 | „ | 40 | 22 | 21 |
| Doves | 班鳩 | each | — | 22 | 21 |
| Eggs, Hen (cooking) | 雞蛋 | per doz. | 32 | 18 | — |
| Eggs, Hen (fresh) | 新鮮雞蛋 | „ | 38 | 25 | 20 |
| Fowls, Canton | 本地雞 | lb. | 65 | 36 | 24 |
| Fowls, Hainan | 海南雞 | „ | 40 | 36 | 24 |
| Geese | 鵝 | „ | 45 | 24 | 24 |
| Pigeons, Canton | 白鴿 | each | 60 | 80 | — |
| „ Hoihow | 海口鴿 | „ | 40 | 28 | — |
| Turkeys, Cock | 火雞公 | lb. | 70 | — | — |
| Turkeys, Hen | 火雞 | „ | 60 | 51 | 45 |
| Snipe | 沙浦鷚 | each | — | — | — |
| Pheasant | 山雞 | pair | — | — | — |
| Quail | 鶉 | each | 30 | — | 2 |
| Partridges | 鷓鴣 | „ | 85 | — | — |

### Fruits.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Almonds | 杏仁 | lb. | 55 | 35 | — |
| Apples (California) | 金山蘋菓 | „ | 24 | 24 | — |
| Bananas (bride's) | 香山香蕉 | „ | 6 | 4 | — |
| Carambola | 楊桃 | „ | — | 12 | — |
| Cocoanuts | 椰子 | each | 12 | 10 | 10 |
| Lemons, China | 檸檬 | lb. | 14 | 7 | 0 |
| Lemons (America) | 金山檸檬 | each | 9 | 8 | 0 |
| Lichees, Dried | 荔枝干 | lb. | 48 | 25 | 30 |
| Oranges (Canton) | 新會甜橙 | „ | 13 | — | — |
| Oranges | 橙 | „ | 18 | — | 15 |
| Pears (Canton) | 沙梨 | „ | 14 | — | — |
| Peanuts | 花生 | „ | 14 | 10 | 12 |
| Persimmons, Large | 紅柿 | „ | — | 12 | — |
| Plantain | 大蕉 | „ | 4 | 3 | — |
| Pumelo, Siam | 暹羅柚 | each | 15 | 12 | 6 |
| Walnuts | 合桃 | lb. | 18 | — | 16 |
| Grapes | 葡萄子 | „ | — | — | — |

### Vegetables, &c.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Artichokes | 朝芝竹 | each | 10 | — | 8 |
| Beans, Sprout | 芽菜角 | lb. | 4 | — | 7 |
| „ Long | 豆角 | „ | — | 8 | — |
| Beet Root | 紅蘿蔔 | lb. | 10 | — | — |
| Bitter Squash | 苦瓜 | „ | — | 5 | 9 |
| Brinjals, Green | 青茄子 | „ | 8 | 5 | 9 |
| „ Red | 紅茄子 | „ | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| Cabbage, Chinese | 芥菜 | „ | 6 | — | — |
| „ (Shanghai) | 滬菜 | „ | 6 | 12 | — |
| Cane Shoots, bunch | 藤菜笋 | „ | 5 | — | — |
| Cauliflower (Large) | 大椰菜花 | each | 20 | — | — |
| „ (Medium) | 中椰菜花 | „ | 16 | — | — |
| „ (Small) | 細椰菜花 | „ | 12 | 6 | 6 |
| Carrots | 金邊菜 | lb. | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Celery, Chinese | 塘芹菜 | „ | 6 | 10 | 6 |
| Chillies, Dried | 辣椒干 | „ | 25 | 25 | 5 |
| „ Red | 紅辣椒 | „ | 40 | 10 | 16 |
| „ Green | 青辣椒 | „ | 18 | 8 | 12 |
| Curry Stuff, English | 菜用材料 | „ | 10 | 8 | — |
| Cucumbers | 青瓜 | „ | 18 | 2 | — |
| Garlic | 蒜頭 | „ | 10 | 6 | 6 |
| Ginger, Young | 薑姜 | „ | 6 | — | — |
| „ Old | 老薑 | „ | 6 | — | — |
| Horseradish, Shanghai | | „ | 30 | 8 | 4 |
| Indian Corn | 粟米 | „ | 8 | 45 | — |
| Lettuce | 生菜 | „ | 5 | 1 | — |
| Water Chestnuts | 馬蹄 | „ | 8 | — | 8 |
| „ Mandarin | 桂林馬蹄 | „ | 12 | — | 8 |
| Mushrooms, Fresh | 鮮冬菇 | „ | — | — | 3 |
| Okroes | | „ | 14 | 1 | 10 |
| Onions, Bombay | 洋葱頭 | „ | 8 | 8 | 3 |
| „ Green | 生葱 | „ | 5 | 4 | 6 |
| „ Shanghai | 上海葱頭 | „ | 6 | 6 | — |
| Parsley | 芹菜 | „ | 20 | 60 | 8 |
| Potato, Sweet | 番薯 | „ | 5 | 3 | — |
| „ Japanese | 日本番仔 | „ | 4 | 3 | — |
| „ American | 金山番仔 | „ | 6 | 3 | — |
| Pumpkin | 冬瓜 | „ | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Radish | 紅蘿蔔 | „ | 5 | — | — |
| Rhubarb (Fresh) | 大干菜 | „ | 15 | — | 10 |
| Shallots | 干葱 | „ | 8 | 8 | — |
| Spinach | 菠菜 | „ | 6 | 4 | — |
| Tomatoes | 番茄 | „ | 9 | 7 | — |
| Taros | 芋頭 | „ | 5 | 6 | — |
| Turnips, Punti (Long) | 蘿蔔菜 | „ | 4 | 4 | — |
| Vegetable Marrow | 節瓜 | „ | — | 4 | — |
| Water Cress | 西 | „ | 5 | 15 | — |
| Water Lily Root | [illegible] | „ | 5 | 6 | — |

# P. & O.-British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.
TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

| S. S. | Tons | From Hongkong About | Destination |
|---|---|---|---|
| †MIRZAPORE | 6,715 | 27th Mar. | Straits, Colombo & Bombay |
| MANTUA | 10,946 | 31st Mar. | Marseilles & London |
| KALYAN | 9,144 | 7th Apr. | Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| MONGOLIA | 16,504 | 14th Apr. | Marseilles & London |
| †NAGPORE | 5,283 | 21st Apr. | Marseilles & London. |
| MOREA | 10,953 | 28th Apr. | Marseilles & London. |
| †LAHORE | 5,252 | 7th May | Marseilles & London. |
| KASHGAR | 9,005 | 12th May | Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull. |
| †KIDDERPORE | 5,334 | 22nd May | Straits, Colombo & Bombay. |
| MALWA | 10,986 | 26th May | Bombay, Marseilles & London. |
| †JEYPORE | 5,318 | 2nd June | Marseilles & London |
| †ALIPORE | 5,273 | 5th June | Straits, Colombo & Bombay. |
| DELTA | 8,097 | 9th June | Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull. |
| †NOVARA | 6,989 | 16th June | Marseilles & London. |
| RANPURA | 16,601 | 23rd June | Bombay, Marseilles & London. |
| KHYBER | 9,114 | 7th July | Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull. |
| †NANKIN | 7,058 | 14th July | Marseilles & London |
| RAWALPINDI | 16,619 | 21st July | Bombay, Marseilles & London. |
| KASHMIR | 8,985 | 4th Aug. | Marseilles, London & Antwerp. |
| RAJPUTANA | 16,568 | 18th Aug. | Bombay, Marseilles & London. |

†Cargo only.

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedival Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TAKLIWA | 7,936 | 25th Mar. | Singapore, Penang & Calcutta |
| SHIRALA | 7,841 | 2nd Apr. | Singapore, Penang & Calcutta. |
| SANTHIA | 7,754 | 11th Apr. | Singapore, Penang & Calcutta |

B. I. Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *ST. ALBANS | 4,500 | 30th Mar. 4 p.m. | Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne. |
| ARAFURA | 6,000 | 4th May | |
| †TANDA | 6,956 | 1st June | |

*Calls Port Holland.

Regular monthly sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolambugan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *LAHORE | 5,252 | 26th Mar. 11 a.m. | S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama |
| TAKADA | 6,949 | 28th Mar. | Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Y'hama. |
| MOREA | 10,953 | 30th Mar. | S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama. |
| ARAFURA | 6,000 | 3rd Apr. | Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama. |
| TALAMBA | 8,018 | 11th Apr. | Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka. |
| KASHGAR | 9,005 | 13th Apr. | S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama. |
| *KIDDERPORE | 5,334 | 14th Apr. | Shanghai, Moji & Kobe |
| *JEYPORE | 5,318 | 17th Apr. | S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama. |
| MATIPARA | 7,764 | 21st Apr. | Moji, Kobe & Osaka. |
| MALWA | 10,986 | 27th Apr. | S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama. |
| *ALIPORE | 5,273 | 3rd May | Moji & Kobe. |
| TANDA | 6,956 | 8th May | Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama. |
| *NOVARA | 6,989 | 8th May | S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama |
| DELTA | 8,097 | 11th May | S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama |
| RANPURA | 16,601 | 25th May | S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama. |
| *NANKIN | 7,058 | 5th June | S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama. |
| ST. ALBANS | 4,500 | 5th June | Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama. |
| KHYBER | 9,114 | 8th June | S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama. |
| RAWALPINDI | 16,619 | 22nd June | S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama |
| KASHMIR | 8,985 | 6th July | S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama |
| RAJPUTANA | 16,568 | 20th July | S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama. |

*Cargo only.

*All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.*

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on-carrying steamer.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.
Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For further information, Passage Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to:—

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AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.
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SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S.S. "CITY OF DUNKIRK" | Via Suez Canal | 20th Apr. |
| S.S. "CITY OF EASTBOURNE" | Via Suez Canal | 18th May. |
| S.S. "CITY OF NEWCASTLE" | Via Suez Canal | 15th June |

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.
Subject to change without notice.
For Freight and particulars apply to:—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., Hong Kong.
Hong Kong & Canton: JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Canton.


## CONSIGNEES.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

THE Steamship "DOCTEUR PIERRE BENOIT" Bringing Cargo from Dunkirk, Rotterdam, Antwerp, London, &c.,

CONSIGNEES are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the HONG KONG KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD., KOWLOON, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before WEDNESDAY, the 28th March, 1928, or they will not be recognised.

DAMAGED PACKAGES will be examined by the Company's Surveyor, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 24th March, 1928.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

L. LESDOS,
Agent.
Hong Kong, 19th March, 1928.

### THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO,' ANTWERP, LONDON & STRAITS.

THE Steamship "BENAVON"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 28th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 11th April, 1928, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th inst., at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hong Kong, 21st March, 1928.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

From EUROPE.

THE Steamship "CITY OF DUNKIRK" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 27th March, 1928, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 3rd April, 1928, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.
Hong Kong, 21st March, 1928.

## 4 SUBMARINES.

### ADMIRALTY'S ORDER FROM VICKERS..

The "Journal of Commerce" is informed by Vickers-Armstrongs, Limited, that they have received an order for four submarines of the "O" class for the Admiralty. It is reported that a contract for a fifth has been placed with Messrs. Cammell Laird, Birkenhead.

The "Journal's" Barrow correspondent wired:—Very considerable satisfaction has been expressed here to-day at the announcement that Vickers-Armstrongs had received an order from the British Admiralty for four of the "O" class of submarine. Three submarines are already in hand at Barrow for the British Navy.

The two submarines, "Otway" and "Oxley," for the Australian Navy, which sailed from Portsmouth under their own power, for Sydney, were also built at Barrow. They are of the "O" class, and are the most powerful underwater craft in the world.

## H.R.H. PRAISED.

### PRINCE OF WALES' NEW TITLE.

'MERCHANT NAVY MASTER.'

The keenest satisfaction at the appointment of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to be "Master of the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets" was expressed to a Press Association representative by leaders in the shipping industry and others.

"As a British shipowner, I deeply appreciate the high honour his Majesty has conferred on us by taking the Prince of Wales to assume the title," said Lord Kylsant. "It is an honour which for all time will be greatly valued and appreciated by all ranks of the British Mercantile Marine."

**Sir Burton Chadwick.**

Sir Burton Chadwick, Deputy Master of the Company of the Master Mariners, received the news of the appointment with enthusiasm. "As an old sailor," he said, "and speaking for the Company of Master Mariners, a large and distinguished group of the most famous seamen in the world, I can only say that this gracious act of our Sailor King will be received throughout the service with the deepest satisfaction. None but a British merchant seaman can so well appreciate all that it will mean to the service, for none but a British merchant seaman can understand how far outside the general scheme of things he has been hitherto. No one is to blame for this. It is due to force of circumstances, and his peculiar calling. This appointment is a great act of kingship. Not only will it raise the status of this great service to the level of other services and professions, but in so doing it may well have a marked effect on the strengthening and development of the British Empire."

**Significance For Empire.**

Sir Granville Ryrie, High Commissioner for Australia, also emphasised the service towards Empire development of the Prince's acceptance of the title. "It is an announcement," he said, "that all who take an interest in the British Merchant Service, and a pride in its high traditions will welcome with enthusiasm. But of equal importance to most of us is its significance as an element in developing the great resources of our Empire. In that direction its possibilities are very encouraging."

**Ideal Man For Position.**

Sir Samuel Instone, chairman of S. Instone and Co., Ltd., said that the appointment brought welcome recognition to the mercantile marine. "It is bound to do a lot of good," he said. "On the one hand it constitutes a fine recognition of what the mercantile marine has done and is doing for the country, and on the other hand the Prince of Wales is personally an ideal man for such a position." He has always taken a great interest in the merchant service, and his well-known association with the sea makes the appointment all the more pleasing. Before the war the people of England never knew that we had a merchant service—at least they never realised it properly. Then the war came and proved what a wonderful institution the merchant service is, with its great traditions of duty and courage. In those days, it is no exaggeration to say that the mercantile marine formed an anxiliary to the Navy. But now, that many brave acts performed in the war are rather receding out of memory, the public is again forgetting that we have a mercantile marine, loyal in service and dauntless in courage—an institution, in fact, which plays an all-important part in the life not only of this country, but of the whole Empire. The Prince's appointment is at once a reminder and a recognition, and I am sure it will be warmly welcomed. It will also serve another useful purpose; it will do away completely with any friction that may have existed at any time between the merchant service and the Royal Navy.

**M.M.S.A. View.**

Mr. Thomas Scott, secretary of the Mercantile Marine Service Association, the senior representative body of British shipmasters and officers, said the announcement will serve to intensify the feeling of loyalty to King and country, which has always animated British seamen, and never more than during the dread years of war, when our merchant ships never failed at the appointed day and hour to leave our ports and maintain intact the threads of Empire. The whole of the Mercantile Marine will feel a thrill of satisfaction that the Prince of Wales has been designated Master of the Mercantile Marine at his Majesty's special command, thus conferring dignity upon ships and seamen, which in peace and war have ever regarded the welfare of the nation and its people as their first and special charge.

## SHIPBUILDING.

### DENMARK HAS NO LACK OF ORDERS.

MANY CONTRACTS IN HAND.

Reports from Copenhagen indicate that at the present moment the Danish shipbuilding industry has no reason to complain of any lack of orders. Practically all the yards have so many contracts in hand that they are provided with work for quite a long time ahead. The most and the largest of the new ships are naturally being constructed by Denmark's largest shipbuilding concern, Burmeister and Wain, of Copenhagen, where no fewer than 14 Diesel motorships and one steamer are under construction. The largest of the motorships is a Diesel tanker of 9,000 tons for the Klaveness firm of Oslo. There is also a Diesel motorship of 7,900 tons for the Jelefjord Company, of Stavanger. The remaining contracts are for ships between 4,000 and 5,000 tons.

**This Year's Output.**

The Odense Steel Shipyard has seven Diesel motorship varying from 3,000 tons to 8,500 tons either in construction or on order.

At the Nakashov Shipyard, on Fuhnen, there are four Diesel motorships on the slips, one of them of 10,000 tons.

At the Helsingor Shipyard four Diesel motorships and three steamers are under construction; the Frederikshavn yard is building a passenger steamer and a motor ferry, while the Aalborg and Svendborg yards have several orders in hand.

It is estimated that this year the Danish shipbuilding yards will turn out some 31 Diesel motorships and steamers, the greater number of which are being built for foreign account, especially for Norwegian and Swedish firms.

### MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

The B.I. s.s. "Takliwa" left Amoy for this port yesterday, and is due here to-day.

The B.I. s.s. "Takada" left Singapore for this port on March 19 p.m., and is due here to-morrow a.m.

The P. & O. s.s. "Lahore" left Singapore for this port on March 19 at 4 p.m., with the Mails, and is due here to-morrow at about 6 a.m.

The P. & O. s.s. "Mirzapore" left Shanghai for this port on March 21 at 2 p.m. with the Mails, and is due here to-morrow at about 6 a.m.

The D. & Co. s.s. "Bolton Castle" sailed from New York on February 4, and is due here to-morrow.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Russia" from Hong Kong on March 7 left Yokohama on March 16 at 3 p.m., and is due at Vancouver to-morrow.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Asia" arrived at Manila on March 10 at 10 a.m., leaves Manila to-day at 4 p.m., and is due at Hong Kong on Monday at 10 a.m.

The Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.'s M.V. "Formosa" left Hamburg on March 17 and is due here on or about April 27.

The D. & Co. s.s. "Venezia" sailed from Port Said on Feb. 20, and is due here on March 29.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Canada" left Vancouver for Hong Kong, via Japan ports and Shanghai, on March 17 and is due here on April 5.

The D. & Co. M.V. "Toledo" sailed from New York on February 15, and is due here on April 12.

"You will remember sometime ago, I said that if the President Liners employed the same efficiency and care in handling freight as they do in taking care of their passengers, it would pay us to route all of our shipments via the Dollar and American Mail Lines. This cable says 'Shipment arrived perfect condition, record time'. From now on all our freight as well as employees will go on the Presidents."

Weekly Trans-Pacific Service

| To San Francisco and Los Angeles — The Sunshine Belt via Honolulu — Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays | To Seattle and Victoria — The Short, Straight Route to America — Fortnightly sailings on Wednesdays |
|---|---|
| Pres. Lincoln Mar. 27th at Noon. | Pres. Cleveland .....Apr. 4th |
| Pres. Madison .....Apr. 10th | Pres. Pierce .....Apr. 18th |
| Pres. Jackson .....Apr. 24th | Pres. Taft .....May 2nd |
| Pres. McKinley .....May 8th | Pres. Jefferson .....May 16th |

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Europe and New York Direct
ROUND THE WORLD
Fortnightly sailings on Sunday via Manila, Straits, Colombo, Suez Canal, Alexandria Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pres. Adams ..Mar. 25th 8 a.m. | Pres. Monroe ..May 6th 8 a.m. |
| Pres. Garfield ..Apr. 8th 8 a.m. | Pres. Wilson ...May 20th 6 a.m. |
| Pres. Harrison .Apr. 22nd 6 a.m. | Pres. Van Buren June 3rd 8 a.m. |

To Manila

| | |
|---|---|
| Pres. Adams ..Mar. 25th 8 a.m. | Pres. Garfield ..Apr. 8th 8 a.m. |
| Pres. Cleveland, Mar. 27th 6 p.m. | Pres. Pierce ...Apr. 10th 6 p.m. |
| Pres. Madison .Apr. 2nd 6 p.m. | Pres. Jackson ..Apr. 16th 6 p.m. |

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and
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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

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Shipyard: Sham-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hong Kong. Tel. Kowloon No. 9.
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Hong Kong, April 1, 1924.

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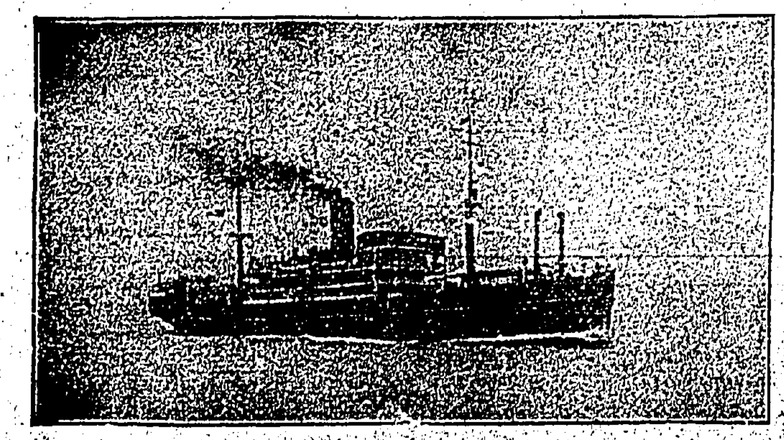

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R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

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A WELL ESTABLISHED FAVOURITE OF PROVED HIGH QUALITY
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AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
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THEY WILL BE WORTH MANY TIMES THEIR INITIAL COST TO YOU, DURING THE HOT WEATHER.

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From $5.00 to $15.00 each.

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From $15.00 to $25.00 each

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SWAT THAT FLY.

Ten little flies.
All in a line;
One got a swat!
Then there were . . . . . .
Nine little flies
Grimly sedate,
Licking their chops—
Swat! There were . . . . . .
Eight little flies
Raising some more—
Swat! Swat! Swat! Swat!
Then there were . . . .
Four little flies
Coloured green-blue;
Swat! (Ain't it easy!)
Then there were . .
Two little flies
Dodged the civilian—
Early next day
There were a million.

WIRE FLY SWATTERS
We have just received a consignment of fly Swatters. Slightly damaged by water.
SPECIAL PRICE TO CLEAR 25 cts. each or 4 for $1.00.
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Hong Kong, Saturday, March 24, 1928.

## A SATURDAY CAUSERIE.

Until the findings are available of the court of inquiry which is investigating disciplinary matters affecting Rear-Admiral Collard, Capt. Dewar and Commander Henry Daniel, the matter is more or less sub judice but in view of the revival of an unfortunate incident at Portsmouth some years ago in which Rear-Admiral Collard (then a Lieutenant) was involved, it is only fair to correct a version which might easily lead to a pre-judging of the merits of the present "Royal Oak" affair in so far as Rear-Admiral Collard is concerned. The latter is stated to have been responsible for a mutiny at Portsmouth Barracks some years ago by giving the order "down on your knees, you dogs," when in charge of a stokers' gunnery class. This is the very allegation which was successfully refuted in the libel action against the "Daily Mail" when Rear-Admiral Collard was awarded heavy damages. The whole trouble arose out of the misunderstanding by the naval stokers, who were comparatively new men, of an order which is provided for in the rules and which is merely to facilitate converse between the officer in charge and his men when in certain gunnery positions. It might also be added that considerable difficulty had been experienced by the Navy at this time in getting stokers and it had been found necessary to get many new recruits, these being sent to Portsmouth for training. Discipline had been bad and Lieut. Collard was sent there specially to remedy this. It is absurd to suggest that the Admiralty would have favoured with such quick promotion an officer who could be guilty of the bombast which has been alleged against him.

* * *

Since the visit to India of Miss Katherine Mayo and the publication of her book "Mother India," considerable attention has been attracted to certain features of life in India and it is possibly in consequence of this publicity that a Bill is before the Indian Assembly to restrain child marriages in all classes of the community. The British in India have not, of course, been unaware of the evils attendant on child marriages and other practices which may be opposed to Western standards. But, as in the case of Chinese resident in British Colonies and Treaty ports, it has been found impracticable to change, even within many years, customs with which Europeans may be in disagreement. It is only by example and precept extending over a long period that changes in Oriental custom, if ever, may be brought about. In regard to child marriages, it is somewhat surprising to learn that Dr. Tagore, in a recent essay on "The Indian Ideal of Marriage" explains child marriage as "a flower of the sublimated spirit, a conquest over sexuality and materialism won by exalted intellect for the eugenic uplift of the race." It is difficult to reconcile this "ideal" with the fate of the child widow who is condemned to perpetual widowhood and who is obliged to become the drudge in the household of her late husband. She may take but one meal a day and that of the meanest; she must perform strict fasts and her hair must be shaven off. The movement for reform in regard to child marriages in India, so far as the Indians themselves are concerned, has in the past been restricted almost entirely to the most advanced element of Hindu society but it is to be hoped that the attention drawn to the problem will awaken India's representatives on the Assembly to a *sense of their own duties in the matter.*

* * *

Great strides have been made in anti-malarial work since the days when the word "tropics" was regarded as somewhat akin to suicide and as synonymous with the worst known maladies in creation. Dr. Koch's questions which are before the consideration of the Sanitary Board should serve as a reminder that, however much the incidence of Malaria has been reduced in Hong Kong, Kowloon and the New Territories, the authorities must keep constantly on the alert with a view to obtaining still greater mastery of the disease which at certain times of the year still makes itself felt among the local populace. It is interesting to note that in certain provinces in India Co-operative Anti-Malaria and Public Health Societies have been formed, managed by the people themselves, with many branches in remote villages and rural areas. Sir Ronald Ross, to whose energy and genius we owe the discovery of malaria's causation, recently toured India and was very favourably impressed with the anti-malarial work in remote villages and rural areas. He considers that what is wanted to assist those in tropical climates is a Central Advisory Board which could assist Governments when necessary but in no way controlled by any Government and which would be entirely free to help tropical industries with their malarial problems. With this end in view, the Ross Institute is forming a Central Board composed of malaria experts and representatives of various tropical industries with local Boards in centres such as Calcutta, Colombo, Singapore, etc. Although Hong Kong has no Oil, Iron, Railway and Coal Companies to justify its representation on such a Board, the health of agricultural workers in remote districts of the New Territories—particularly in regard to malaria—is a problem which justifies the most careful measures being taken and it is perhaps not too much to hope that Hong Kong may benefit by the co-operation of the experts in these matters whose advice is to be placed at the disposal of tropical centres elsewhere.

## KEEP WALKING.

### THE HEADACHE CURE.

A headache is one of those small matters which can make life very unpleasant.

It is extraordinary how many people neglect the simple hygienic measure of having a vent to carry away the fumes from the gas stove in the kitchen. Coke or gas stoves with defective draughts induce many aching brows.

If the home study of your boys or girls provokes a headache the cure is a sharp walk afterwards.

Should the headache be continuous or persistent over a long period consult a medical man. The common headache over the brow or forehead, which lasts a day or two, is one which we often bring upon ourselves and which can be readily cured by home measures. It may be due to poisonous substances circulating in the blood, arising from constipation, indigestion, or a minor upset of the liver. Stuffy rooms and overcrowded, ill-ventilated places frequently cause headaches, and the remedy is to take a spell in the open air afterwards. A throbbing behind the eyes and over the brow is often due to fatigue.

It is a great mistake to fly to headache curing tablets at every ache. Most headaches can be got rid of by exercise in the open air, and if this fails to work, by lying down in a dark room and trying to sleep after sipping a cup of tea. A rubber water bottle filled with cold water and wrapped in a fine towel should be placed under the nape of the neck and a handkerchief soaked with eau-de-Cologne round the brow.

## FRIGHTENED AWAY.

At about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, two men gained admittance into a flat of No. 10, Wah Yuen Fong-street, and attempted to gag the shroff, who offered resistance. One of the two men picked up half a pair of scissors and cut the shroff on the chin. Hearing a disturbance downstairs the upper floor tenants blew a police whistle. The would-be robbers at once made off, and in the chase that resulted one of the culprits was captured.

## ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A young Chinese woman in a cell in Central Police Station yesterday tried unsuccessfully to commit suicide by hanging herself by her hair. She was interrupted in the attempt by a warder, and the woman was at once removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

## LI CHAI-SUM.

### MARSHAL'S ARRIVAL IN SHANGHAI.

### REASONS FOR HIS VISIT.

Shanghai, March 20.

Marshal Li Chai-sum military director of Kwangtung province, arrived in Shanghai yesterday morning by the P. & O. "Mantua," on his way to Nanking.

Marshal Li was accompanied by Gen. Chen Min-chu, Civil Administrator of Kwangtung; Gen. Chu Chia-hua, Civil Administrator of Chekiang province; and Gen. Li Lun-ming, his Chief-of-Staff.

Among those noticed on the wharf to meet Marshal Li were Gen. Chang Ting-fan, Mayor of Greater Shanghai; Gen. Hsiung Hsi-hui, Garrison Commissioner for the Shanghai and Woosung Districts; Gen. Li Tsung-jen, commander-in-chief of the 7th Route Armies; Gen. Chang Chun, director of the Shanghai Arsenal; Mr. Chao Tieh-chiao, director-general of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co.; Vice-Admiral Li Chiang-hsi, Superintendent of Customs; Mr. Li Housun, managing director of the Shanghai-Nanking and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways; Dr. Loo Hing-yuan, president of the Shanghai Provisional Court; Mr. S. S. Fung, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Chun Bing-ham, chairman of the Cantonese Merchants' Association; Mr. Loo King-kee, member of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce; and Capt. W. G. Clarke, Director of Criminal Intelligence, and others.

**Reasons for the Visit.**

After meeting his old friends and being introduced to new ones, the Marshal and his party at once motored to the house of Mr. Woo Yung-poo at 243 Avenue Haig, where the latter received a number of guests. At the Garden Bridge his motor-car was stopped by the Russian Volunteers, but was immediately allowed to go on when it was explained who the visitor was.

Interviewed by a representative of the "North-China Daily News," immediately upon his arrival, Marshal Li said that, in making his present visit, he had three objects:—

First, to discuss with the War Council in Nanking the question of pressing the anti-Northern campaign;

Second, to submit a personal report on the situation in Canton and of what had happened in the past few months; and

Third, to discuss with the Nationalist Government future policy with reference to Canton and China as a whole, especially in relation to reconstructive measures.

Marshal Li said that he would leave for Nanking in a day or two, and had no idea how long he would remain, or when he would return to Canton.

**Quiet Returning All Round.**

Marshal Li said that everything was quiet in Canton, and, so far as Canton City itself was concerned, the Communists had been entirely wiped out. In the Hoi-Luk-fung district, near Swabue, he expected that they would soon be finished off. He had sent his best troops to the place and they were having no difficulty whatever in suppressing the Communists whenever they met them.

Banditry and pirates were still rife and active but he had divided Kwangtung into four sections under military administrators, and each of whom would be responsible for the maintenance of peace and order, as well as the suppression of evil characters. The generals concerned included such men as Chen Min-chu, Chan Chai-tong, Chu King-tong and Wang Ying-yu. During his absence the military affairs of Kwangtung province had been entrusted to Gen. Wong Shiu-hung, and civil affairs to Mr. Tai Tien-chau, son-in-law of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

With reference to Sino-British relations, the Marshal said that, as a result of Sir Miles Lampson's visit to Canton and his trip to Hong Kong, as well as the subsequent visit of the Governor of Hong Kong to Canton, much misunderstanding had been explained, and the administration of Hong Kong and Canton were now very friendly and wished to trade peacefully. The economic interests of the two places were interdependent, like the wheels of a vehicle, and it was most necessary that their intercourse should be close and friendly. He would do everything within his power to promote such relations and commercial intercourse and hoped that there would be mutual help and co-operation always.

**Railway Loan Denied.**

Questioned as to the alleged loan of $7,000,000 by certain British financiers for the building of a loop line between the Canton-Hankow and the Canton-Kowloon Railways, Marshal Li emphatically denied that this was so, and said that, in all his discussions with Sir Miles Lampson and Sir Cecil Clementi, the question of a loop line had not been brought up. As a matter of fact, the only mention of such a proposal was when he was invited to a dinner by the members of the Hong Kong Chinese Chamber of Commerce. Further than that, there was nothing that could be said.

In answer to questions regarding the notes issued by the Central Bank of China, Marshal Li admitted that they had depreciated considerably and said that he was taking steps to adjust the matter.

**Money For Hong Kong.**

Certain Chinese merchants in Hong Kong had expressed their readiness to make a loan for reconstructive purposes and this was quite voluntary; there had been no pressure on them whatever on his part. Marshal Li said that he only would accept a loan from the Chinese, and it would be used for the redemption of the Central Bank notes It would take time to adjust the financial situation, and he hoped that people would be patient.

Marshal Li denied that the Canton administration had decided to hold up part of the contributions usually sent to Nanking. Canton, Marshal Li said, would continue to send money to Nanking.

Marshal Li is short, clean-shaven, and, yesterday, was clad in foreign clothes. Still in his thirties, with brilliant eyes and smiling countenance, he is a man of personality. He is a native of Kwangsi province, but speaks the Cantonese dialect very well, and, in his conversation, is very deliberate.

**Extraterritoriality.**

Gen. Chen Min-chu said that the Marshal had the support of the different military leaders of Canton and the people of Kwangtung because of the excellent work he had done within so short a time. The situation in Canton called for a man of strong will and Marshal Li was that man.

Gen. Chen deplored the anti-foreign activities of certain persons and said that the aim of the Canton Government was to obtain for China an honourable place in the family of nations by peaceful methods, not antagonism. It was useless to cry out, "Down with imperialism," and the people of China should find practical methods for reconstruction, by which to pave the way for the abolition of extraterritoriality.

Gen. Chen is about 40 years of age and was dressed in the "Sun Yat-sen uniform." He talks rapidly and is a native of Canton.

## MERRY BURGLAR.

### TREATS HIS VICTIMS NICELY.

### POLITE & GRATEFUL, TOO!

Somewhere in London there is a burglar who is both polite and grateful to the victims of his robberies, as the following story shows.

The shop of Mr. F. Sands, outfitter, of Eden-treet, Kingston-on-Thames, was broken into. The stolen goods included a suit of clothes, an old and shabby suit was left behind.

Mr. Sands has now received a letter which runs:

"Dear Mr. Sands,—I am sorry if I annoyed you by leaving my old togs behind. I really did not mean to do that.

"I must thank you very much for the nice clothes I was able to help myself to. They are of good quality and I know I look just what I feel like, a new man.

**And Some Boots.**

"The only thing I lack is a new pair of boots, but perhaps I can get them somewhere else. When I get a job and earn some spondulicks I will send you what I think will pay for all.

"Hoping this will meet with your approval,—Sincerely yours, Thomas Tit.

P.S. Would you be kind enough to send my things to the laundry and put my trousers in the press, then one day I may call for them? I have just secured a job in London thanks to my respectability and smartness. I thought you would be pleased to know."

"I would be pleased to see this humourist," said Mr. Sands, "and so would the police.

"He is evidently a merry as well as an impertinent burglar."

## AT THE CHEER 'O.

At the Cheer 'O Y.M.C.A., Queen's Buildings, the following events will take place:—On Tuesday, March 27, a special concert commencing at 7.45 p.m.; on Wednesday, March 28, a whist drive commencing at 7 p.m.; also there will be a concert at the Scots Guard's Camp at Sham Shui Po; on Thursday, March 29, a dance commencing at 7.30 p.m.; on Saturday, March 30, a dance commencing at 7.30 p.m.; on Sunday, March 31, a musical entertainment commencing at 7.30 p.m. All service men are heartily invited.

# Sport Columns

## SOCCER INTERPORT.

### PORTUGUESE TRIANGULAR TOURNAMENT.

### EASTER WEEK MATCHES.

A Portuguese triangular interport football tournament will be played in Hong Kong during Easter week. Those taking part are:—

Club de Recreio, Hong Kong;

Portuguese Sporting Association, Shanghai;

Uniao Macao, Macao.

Two valuable trophies are to be competed for. These are the "B. R. R. Circle" Shield and the F. H. Mody Cup. The first is not to be won outright; the second is for the port winning three times in succession.

This is the first time that Macao will be taking part. The papers of the neighbouring Colony are quietly confident as to their representatives putting up a good fight.

**Three "Stars."**

In 1925, Shanghai won at Shanghai. In 1926, Hong Kong. Hong Kong should have gone up last year but the visit was cancelled owing to the disturbed conditions prevailing at the Northern port. If Shanghai win this time, they will annex the Mody Cup. They have three "stars" who took part in the last Interport Proper, these being Costa (half back), Collaco and Favacho (forwards). These will prove a great attraction in Hong Kong but the constitution of the visitors' team is not known yet.

The Shanghai team leave on April 3 and are due here on April 5.

**The Fixtures.**

The fixtures will be as follow:—

Easter Sunday (April 8): Hong Kong v. Shanghai.

* Easter Monday (April 9): Macao v. Shanghai or Hong Kong.

* Tuesday (April 10): Macao v. Hong Kong or Shanghai.

Wednesday (April 11): Combined Portuguese of Shanghai, Macao and Hong Kong v. Chinese Athletic Association (1928 league champions of Hong Kong).

Friday (April 13): Combined Portuguese v. the Rest of Hong Kong.

**The Venues.**

* Three members of the Club de Recreio team (one as a reserve) have been chosen to represent the Civilians in the Lai Wah Cup. The Civilians meet the Royal Navy in the first round to-day. If the Civilians win, the services of these three may again be required on Easter Monday in the Lai Wah Cup final, when Macao will play Shanghai and then meet Hong Kong on Tuesday. If the Civilians lose to-day, Macao will meet Hong Kong on Easter Monday, and Shanghai on the Tuesday.

All matches will be on the Hong Kong F. C. ground, Happy Valley, except that of Easter Monday, which will be on the Recreio ground, King's Park.

The Recreio team, and reserves, have already gone into training. Hong Kong lost on the other two occasions after replays and it is hoped to wipe out those two defeats.

## CHARITY SOCCER.

### ARMY v. HONG KONG NEXT SATURDAY.

### FOR M.C.L. FUNDS.

Under the auspices of Mrs. C. C. Luard (Wife of H.E. The General Officer Commanding), President of the Military Branch of the Ministering Children's League, a Grand Charity Football Match has been arranged to take place at Sookunpoo on Saturday, March 31, kick off 4.15 p.m.

From 3 p.m. onwards the Pipe Band of the 2nd. Bn. Scots Guards (by permission of Lieutenant Colonel Sir Victor A. F. Mackenzie, Bt., D.S.O., M.V.O., and the Officers, 2nd Bn. Scots Guards) and the Band of 1st Bn., The Queen's Royal Regiment (by permission of Lieutenant Colonel R. G. Clarke, C.M.G., D.S.O., and the Officers, 1st Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment) will be in attendance.

The Ball to be used in this match has been presented by Lane, Crawford Ltd., and will be raffled at half time. The price of the Raffle Tickets is 10 cents.

The match, which is between teams representing the Army and Hong Kong should prove a good game, and it is hoped it will be well patronised.

The following is the Army team:—

C.S.M. Anderson (2/K.O.S.B.); Guardsman Hirst (2/Scots Guards); Pte. Martin (2/K.O.S.B.); Guardsman Carswell (2/Scots Guards); S/Sgt. Sims (R.A.M.C.) captain; Sgt. Hill (1st Bn. Queen's R. Regt.); Pte. Campbell (2/K.O.S.B.), Guardsman Aird (2/Scots Guards), Sgt. Leach (R.A.), Sgt. McGlinchey (2/K.O.S.B.), Pte. Alexander (2/K.O.S.B.) —Contributed.

## BOAT RACE TRIAL.

### CAMBRIDGE LOWER TWO RECORDS.

### SPRING TIDE OUTING.

London, Yesterday.

The Cambridge eight went through an excellent full course trial (from Putney to Mortlake) on the spring tide to-day and beat the mile record by 12 seconds; beat the Hammersmith Bridge record by 19 seconds; and finished in 19 minutes 31 seconds as compared with the full course record time by Oxford in a practice trial in 1,908 of 18 minutes 21 seconds.—Reuter.

## MACAO RACES.

### SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING ON APRIL 15.

### 8 EVENTS ON CARD.

The seventh extra race meeting of the Macao Race Club commences at 1.30 p.m. on Sunday, April 15, weather permitting. There are eight events on the card as follow:—

1.—**The April Novices Stakes, 1 Mile.** Winner $150. 2nd $75. 3rd $50. For non-winning China Ponies of this year, whether started or not. Sub-Griffins of this year of the Hong Kong Jockey Club allowed 5 lbs. Weight for inches as per scale. To be ridden by Jockeys who have not won more than Five Races but Jockeys to carry 2 lbs. extra for each win. Entrance Fee $5.

2.—**The Oporto Handicap "A" Class, Six Furlongs.** Winner $200. 2nd $100. 3rd $50. For all China Ponies. Entrance Fee $5.

3.—**The Sprint Race, Half Mile.** Winner $200. 2nd $100. 3rd $50. For all China Ponies that have not been placed since January 1, 1928. Weight for inches as per scale. Sub-Griffins of this year of the Hong Kong Jockey Club allowed 5 lbs. (Jockey allowance). Entrance Fee $5.

4.—**The Oporto Handicap "B" Class, Six Furlongs.** Winner $200. 2nd $100. 3rd $50. For all China Ponies. Entrance Fee $5.

5.—**The Macao First Aggregate Stakes, 1 Mile.** Winner $350. 2nd $150. 3rd $100. For all China Ponies. Catch weights 148 lbs. Winners since January 1, 1928, 5 lbs. extra for each win at time of entry. Maximum penalties 20 lbs. Sub-Griffins of any Season of any Race Club allowed 5 lbs. (Jockey allowance). Entrance Fee $5.

A cup called the Aggregate Cup to be run for Five times will be presented to the winning ponies by scoring the most marks in the races for the Aggregate Stakes during the 1928 Season, counting 4 points for a First, 2 for a Second, and 1 for a Third. The benefit of marks scored to pass with the pony on a Sale. In the event of two or more ponies tying with the same number of points after the Five Races have been run, the Owners shall either divide the value of the Cup which is worth $500 or shall run off at a date to be fixed by the Committee, not being the same day but within three weeks. In the event of a run off, the weights shall be "Weight for inches as per scale."

6.—**The Oporto Handicap "C" Class, Six Furlongs.** Winner $200. 2nd $100. 3rd $50. For all China Ponies. Entrance Feet $5.

7.—**The Lisboa Handicap, 1¼ Miles.** Winner $200. 2nd $100. 3rd $50. A Handicap of all China Ponies that have won and been placed this year. Entrance Fee $5.

8.—**The April Consolation Stakes, Six Furlongs.** Winner $200. 2nd $100. 3rd $50. A Forced entry of $5 each for all China Ponies entered at this Meeting. Winners and Placed Ponies barred. Weight for inches as per scale. (Jockey allowance).

* * *

Entries for all events must reach the Secretary not later than 1 p.m. on Tuesday, April 3, at the Club's office. 1B, Avenida Almeida Ribeiro, Macao.

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The Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club will hold a race for boat "boys" to-morrow.

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Entries for the Hong Kong Jockey Club's third extra race meeting on April 7 and 9 close at 4 p.m. on March 29.

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The second round of the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club junior section championship is to be played at Happy Valley to-morrow.

## BASEBALL.

### FIXTURES FOR U.S. FLEET VISIT.

### HONG KONG'S TEAM.

The Committee of the Hong Kong Baseball Association have fixed the following matches:—

To-day, 3.30 p.m., Japanese Baseball Club.

To-morrow, 4.00 p.m., South China Athletic Association.

Wednesday, 5.15 p.m., Filipino Club.

Saturday (March 31), 1.30 p.m., All Hong Kong.

Sunday (April 1), 4.00 p.m., All Hong Kong.

All matches will be against U.S.S. "Pittsburgh," the champion of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet.

"All Hong Kong" will be represented by the following:—Lee, Cockey, S. Hachiuma, pitchers; Zafra, catcher; Leonard, 1st base; S. Hachiuma, 2nd base; Y. Hachiuma, 3rd base; Alves, short stop; L. Rocha, left field; Kusano, centre field; D. Chinn, right field; Burrell, Gosano, Sling, Bautista, T. Chinn, substitutes.

These players are requested to be present at the practice match on Thursday, March 29, at 5.15 p.m.

All matches will be played at the S.C.A.A. football ground at Caroline Hill, Causeway Bay.

Entrance to be 50 cents as usual; 20 cents for soldiers and sailors in uniform and children; ladies by courtesy.

S.C.A.A., Basket Ball Champions.

## SUNDAY GOLF.

### STARTING TIMES AT FANLING.

9.24 a.m. Major Lynch, S. S. Strahan.
9.28 „ G. W. Hoare Smith, H. Rogers.
9.32 „ G. Garrett, H. Graves.
9.36 „ D. G. Burleigh, R. A. Campbell.
9.40 „ A. Leach, F. Taylor.
9.44 „ G. B. Dunnett, H. G. Hegarty.
9.48 „ D. J. Gilmore, K. S. Morrison.
9.52 „ H. Spicer, R. W. Gardiner.
9.56 „ M. M. Maas, I. W. Shewan.
10.00 „ E. P. Streatfield, J.H.M. Andrew.
10.04 „ W. A. Butterfield, W. A. Cornell.
10.08 „ R. P. Moodie, R. A. Green.
10.12 „ A. D. Humphreys, A. B. Purves.
10.16 „ W. A. Weight, W. C. Clark.
10.20 „ G. C. Moxon, P. P. J. Wodehouse.
10.24 „ L. R. Wheen, J. Thayer.
10.28 „ A. E. Lissaman, F. A. Redmond.
10.32 „ A. J. Frank, D. M. Goodall.
10.36 „ E. D. Black, M. G. Mills.
10.40 „ H. F. Bloxham, A. H. Ferguson.
10.44 „ S. A. Arthur, E. C. Frederick.
10.48 „ R. L. Stewart, W. Beveridge.
10.52 „ G. E. Ellams, W. K. Tait.
10.56 „ H. R. Forsyth, A. Sommerfelt.
11.00 „ M. D. G. Hoare, J. D. Mead.
11.04 „ A. R. Cox, S. C. Feltham.
11.08 „ Capt. Dobbie, C. B. Johnson.
11.12 „ F. G. Fowle, B. P. MacMahon.
11.16 „ G. Murray, E. Des Voeux.
11.20 „ J. W. Alabaster, H. G. Lammert.
11.24 „ D. S. Edward, E. P. Fletcher.

### OXFORD v. CAMBRIDGE.

The annual Oxford v. Cambridge golf match in Hong Kong will take place at Fanling to-morrow, when singles will be played in the morning on the relief course, and four-balls in the afternoon on the old course.

The following will be the sides:—

Oxford.—R. H. Hollis, C. E. H. Beavis, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, D. W. Tratman, F. K. Ewart, E. L. Mackay, A. E. Wood, G. R. Sayer.

Cambridge.—T. D. E. Pendered, G. G. le Gros, R. E. Lindsell, E. Davidson, G. S. Hugh-Jones, F. Syme Thomson, the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, J. T. Prior.

## BILLIARDS.

### HONG KONG EASILY DEFEAT SHANGHAI.

### COMPLETE SCORES.

Last night's final session at the Club Lusitano enabled Hong Kong—already in an unassailable position—to increase the margin of points over Shanghai, in the Portuguese interport billiards match, to 1,020.

Hong Kong has won twice and Shanghai once in the series. No team has won on foreign ground.

The rival captains were in opposition last night, A. J. Osmund (H.K.) defeating G. M. P. Remedios by 15 points. Features of the play were:—

Osmund put up the only three-figure break of the series; he also had the highest average, 13.10. Remedios led till about half-way, being the only visitor to lead to any extent. He also put up the highest break and highest average for the visitors, namely, 62 and 9.30.

Highest breaks last night were:—Osmund 49, 45, 115, 35, 91; Remedios 62, 35.

**Full Scores.**

| Hong Kong | Points. | Highest Break. | Average. |
|---|---|---|---|
| L. A. Osmund | 500 | 43 | 7.93 |
| C. F. Vas ... | 500 | 45 | 6.58 |
| R. F. Luz ... | 500 | 59 | 10.00 |
| F. M. Cruz ... | 500 | 38 | 7.35 |
| H. da Luz ... | 500 | 42 | 7.80 |
| A. J. Osmund | 500 | 115 | 13.10 |
| Total .... | 3,000 | | |

| Shanghai | Points. | Highest Break. | Average. |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. Medina ... | 409 | 38 | 6.49 |
| A. A. Silva .. | 301 | 21 | 3.95 |
| A. A. Souza . | 284 | 41 | 5.68 |
| L. R. Barrera | 312 | 31 | 4.59 |
| F. A. Alvares | 330 | 30 | 5.12 |
| G. M. P. Remedios ..... | 344 | 62 | 9.30 |
| Total .... | 1,980 | | |

**Prize Distribution.**

On Tuesday, March 27, a dinner and smoking concert will be held at Club Lusitano, and the Consul-General for Portugal, Mr. A. L. C. de Albuquerque e Castro, will distribute the prizes.

A shield has been presented by the Portuguese firms in Hong Kong, while the trophies for winners have been presented by Mr. C. A. da Roza.

The "Bay's" cup for the highest break was presented by Mr. L. Dunbar, and a cup for highest average has been presented by the Club Lusitano.

## LAWN TENNIS.

### ANNUAL TOURNAMENT AT H.K.C.C.

The open doubles match at the Hong Kong C.C. annual lawn tennis tournament yesterday drew most attention, superior skill and force defeating better combination and strategy. Yesterday's results were:—

Open Doubles: Y. Sajiki and T. Isomura beat R. M. Henderson and A. Brearley 6-4, 5-7, 6-4.

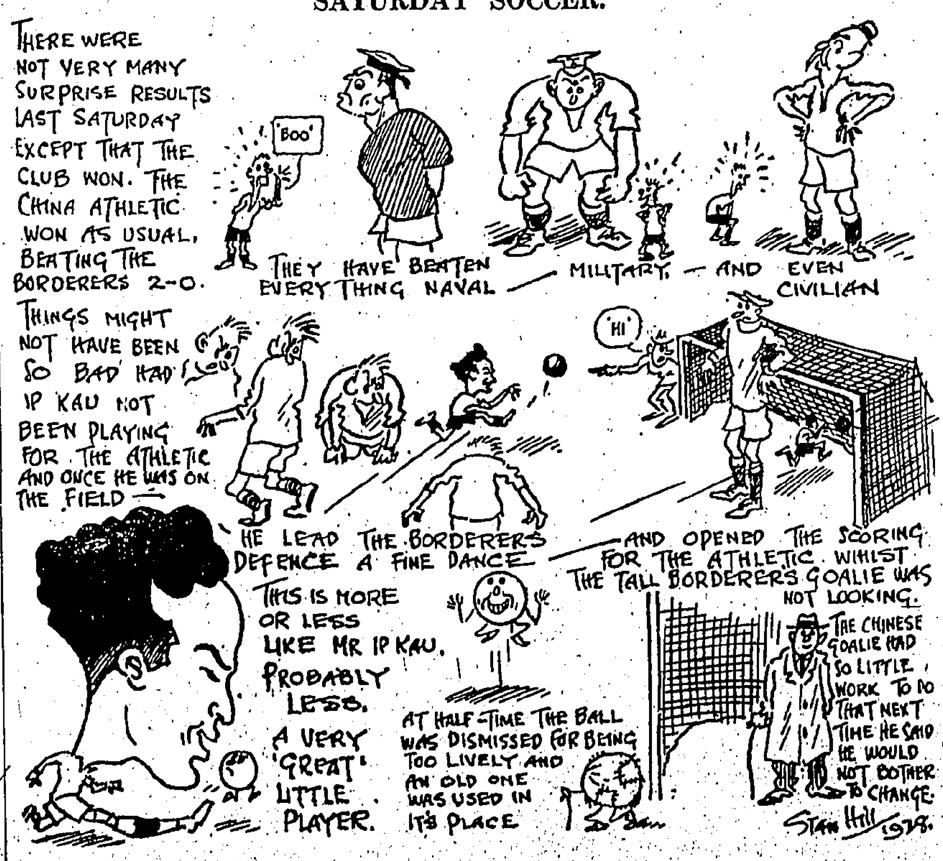
Open Singles: J. M. da Silva beat E. D. Lawrence 6-1, 6-3, 6-4.

Club Championship Singles: S. E. Green beat J. G. Lawrie 6-1, 6-4.

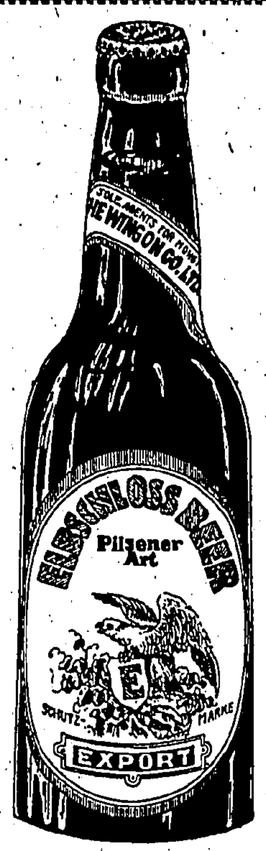
Handicap Singles "A.": Capt. E. H. Larkcom (rec. 4/6) beat G. C. Grove (owe 1/6) 1-6, 6-3, 8-6.

Handicap Singles "B.": A. C. Howell (rec. 1/6) beat A. Reid (owe 4/6) 6-4, 6-4; Dr. C. H. Buxton (rec. 15/1) beat G. Rankin (rec. 15) 6-2, 6-3; C. L. C. Sandes (rec. 3/6) beat W. A. Stewart (rec. 15/1) 6-3, 1-6, 7-5.

## SATURDAY SOCCER.




**Athletic And Borderers.**




THE PERFECT

DRINK

WHICH QUENCHES

THE THIRST

AFTER OUTDOOR SPORT

ELBSCHLOSS

EAGLE BRAND

BEER

Sole Agents for Hong Kong.

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## HOME GOLF.

### COTTON WINS CHALLENGE MATCH.

### SMITH'S TRAGIC ERRORS.

T. H. Cotton, the public schoolboy who recently became a professional golfer, gained a magnificent victory by 6 and 5 the 72-holes challenge match against J. Smith, at St. George's Hill, Weybridge. Cotton polished off his opponent in startling fashion by holing a chip shot for a 3 at the thirteenth (422 yards) a shot that drew well-merited cheers from the spectators, not so much because of the deftness and cleverness of it, but because it was the crowning effort of a youth who had fought a clean, sportsmanlike battle, a great part of it uphill, with splendid courage and determination. Even when in danger of being overwhelmed by a veritable storm of blows, Cotton never lost heart; he struggled gallantly on, eventually to emerge not only unscathed, but ready and eager to turn the tables on the adversary.

He did so to some purpose, for it was not long before Smith, becoming more unbalanced and more wild in his frantic efforts to pull himself together, was up to his neck in the morass. Having once got a firm grip of the situation, Cotton never relaxed. I am inclined to think that if in the earlier stages Smith had been more aggressive, and had exhibited more of the real fighting spirit when the game was running fast in his favour, the result might have been different. The turn of events was so swift and so dramatic that it took everybody by surprise. None was more astonished than Smith, who, having increased his overnight lead to two holes, lost five holes out of the next nine.

Viewed from the standpoint of technique, it was a triumph of the "mechanised," methodical, severely controlled swing over the mighty blow and the "quick snatch" style. Tremendous length in driving can be a wonderful asset to the player who can keep the ball on the course, but it is a snare and a delusion when the shots go careering goodness knows where. And it was this inability to keep the ball straight that led to the downfall of Smith, who, in the end, was reduced to driving with a brassie, though with no greater success. So Cotton, who was to have had "his head driven off," was found to be driving as far as Smith, and with greater accuracy. Cotton's preconceived plan of not caring a row of pins how far he was outdriven was amply justified by the result. Resisting all temptations to lash out, he struck the shots with care and moderation, recognising the truth of the maxim that a ball on the fairway is worth two in a bush. And that is just where a good few of Smith's shots did happen to find their way.

**Triumph of Temperament.**

If it was a triumph for the curtailed and modulated style of swinging it was also a triumph in the matter of temperament and cool, calculated judgment. In the whole course of this keen and desperately fought match Cotton never lost his head, which is more than can be said for his opponent. From the moment that Smith showed symptoms of worry and anxiety the loss of control became increasingly manifest, a factor that created no little surprise among his many supporters. There symptoms became evident from the second hole, which but in some unaccountable manner flung away and actually lost. Cotton had driven into the neighbourhood of the trees on the right, and by no means on earth could be reach the green with his second shot. Smith then proceeded to hit more of the ground than the ball, and, finally, played a kind of croquet from about forty yards of the green. He should also have won the short third, but the awful experience at the previous hole no doubt blinded him when left with a putt of eighteen inches. So, instead of being four up, he was still only one hole to the good.

Going from bad to worse, Smith was two down at the turn. He lost another hole at the tenth, where he pulled his drive and then collided with a tree on the extreme right of the course. By this time Smith's golf had become so feeble that he must follow Cotton into a bunker guarding the short eleventh. At the last four holes his driving completely broke down, three of the shots being sliced away into the jungle. Cotton, taking full advantage of the errors of his opponent, went in to luncheon with the satisfying lead of five up, having won six holes, some of which were in the nature of gifts. Smith's score of 83 for the round shows the extent of his amazing collapse. Cotton's total of 76 equalled the scratch score of the course.

The interval for rest and meditation did not seem to have any beneficial effect so far as Smith was concerned, for he began by hitting two of the wildest shots imaginable, one finishing so far in the wood on the right that search for the ball was a sheer waste of time. The other found refuge behind a tree. Six down! This was not the end of Smith's tale of woe, for he drove slap into the bunker at the fourth, and became seven down. To all intents and purposes the match was as good as ever, the only question being by what margin would the youthful Cotton claim victory. When it was too late Smith pulled himself together, though he missed two easy putts, one of about 18in., to keep the game alive. Then came the final and crushing blow at the thirteenth, where Cotton holed a chip for a 3. Evidence that the fight brought no bitterness in its train is shown by the fact that Cotton and Smith have agreed to join forces as a combination and to challenge all and sundry. They are casting an ambitious glance in the direction of Mitchell and Duncan, but whether the latter will think it worth their while to engage the two young warriors is quite another matter.—"Daily Telegraph."

---

Mr. A. E. Arnold of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, one of Shanghai's most promising young jockeys, has been transferred to Canton.

---

The Y.M.C.A. meet the 2nd XI of the 2nd Batt. King's Own Scottish Morderers at hockey on Monday afternoon.

---

Reminder: annual meeting, Hong Kong Lawn Tennis Association at 6 p.m. on Monday in the H.K.C.C. pavilion.

---

The annual meeting of the Kowloon Golf Club is to be held in the European Y.M.C.A. at 6.15 p.m. on Monday.

Smith had virtually in his pocket,

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The articles include reviews by the Premier, Minister of Finance, Minister of Commerce and Minister of Agriculture in addition to others by leading men actively identified with Japan's finance, commerce and industry.

To the commercial man with or without interests in Japan, this review should prove most valuable. The booklet can be obtained from the Japan Advertiser Press, Tokyo.

## NEWTON'S LIBRARY.

### UNDISTURBED FOR 200 YEARS.

Newton's Library, or a substantial portion of it, has been discovered after 20 years.

Newton died intestate, and his property was dispersed, but it has always been a mystery as to what became of his library. It was supposed to have been dispersed also. The library is known to have been dispersed also. The library is known to have consisted of some 2,000 volumes, and a very substantial portion of it has now been found in a private house in Gloucestershire.

The discovery of these volumes forms one of the romances of bookmanship, since they have been in the possession of one family for the whole 200 years since Newton's death in 1727. Colonel de Villamil, to whom the discovery is due, explained that the collection now consists of at least 500 or 600 volumes (possibly more), and includes some of the earliest of young Newton's college books.

Among these, he said, are: The "English Euclid," which Brewster says (p. 22) "he (Newton) threw aside 'as a trifling book.'" It has the autograph cut off, and has no title-page, but is a clean copy.

**Sixpence for Lexicon.**

Newton's Lexicon (Greek-Latin (1650)) is especially interesting, as on the fly-leaf (on both sides) we see that it was purchased on March 29, 1661—when he was only 19 years and 3 months old—and that he paid 6d. for it. This was either just before, or just after, he went to college (the date of which is disputed), and when sixpences were none too plentiful with him.

Other interesting items are: Newton's copy of Descartes' "Philosophy," which shows signs of having been well studied. "Idea Trigonometriæ" (in usum juventutis oxoniensis), by Seth Ward. Savilian Professor (1654). Norwood's "Trigonometry" (1685).

Among the religious books are: Isaac Barrow's autographed copy of the Greek Testament (1653), "Discourse on Idolatry," by Edward Stillingfleet (1673), presentation copy to Isaac Barrow by the author (also antographed by Newton). "Traditio Christiana," by Tuss Berchetum (1648), purchased by Newton, 12 March, 1662, when 20 years old, for 7d. Massachusetts Psalter." (1709). Burnet's "Telluris Theoria Sacra" (1681), presentation copy by author to Newton. "Geographia Sacra Bocharti" Phaleg and Chanaan (1581), profusely dogs-carned in Newton's style.

Among the chemical books are "Georgii Riplæi Opera Omnia Chemica" (1649), "Aurifontina Chymica" (1680), with notes by Newton. "Metallorum Transmutatio," by Joel Langellottus (1673),: "Artis Auriferæ quam chemiam, &c." (1610).

Besides these there are Newton's own "Principia." 1st Edition, profusely corrected by Newton for the 2nd Edition and "Principia," 2nd Edition (Coates'), and many classical authors.

## "MAIL" REVIEW.

### THE INDISCRETION OF MR. WERNER.

It is very difficult to know exactly what to say or even to think of Mr. E. T. C. Werner's "Autumn Leaves." When this writer keeps to China and things Chinese, he writes well and intelligently, and thoroughly merits the consideration and respect of his readers: when he becomes philosophical however he betrays the mental processes of a mere child, and in some of the passages of his autobiographical notes his attitude is that of the veriest fish-fag, except that he lacks the courage to clothe his feelings in the language of Billingsgate. We cannot gloss over these lamentable lapses however much we may esteem the author as an accomplished sinologue. Quite fifty per cent. of this book should never have been printed, but since it is now in print and being widely read we are compelled to say Mr. Werner has been amazingly indiscreet and tactless.

Perhaps some friend of the author might persuade him ruthlessly to prune this volume and reissue parts of it under another title, because there is much that is good and pleasing. His notes on the Chinese Group Instinct are very well thought out, and aptly illustrated by numerous facts which strike every European in China. If Mr. Werner had left matters there it would have been quite a charming essay on manifestations of Oriental curiosity, but unfortunately he must make it a peg on which to hang his views on Individualism as the sole hope for the salvation of mankind—views in which we are convinced the average reader will not be interested. Other papers, notably those on Chinese religious ideas and burial customs, are also of considerable interest and value, and must have been rightly appreciated by the learned societies in Peking before whom they were originally read. They should certainly appeal to all those of us who wish to take an intelligent interest in the country in which we live and in the events which happen daily around us. Mr. Werner raises interesting points concerning head-flattening practices, the alligator in China, the existence of the Christ-legend in the Li-tai Shen-hsien T'ung-chien, and equally many other original and suggestive subjects.

His chapters on a comprehensive theory of the universe, reconstruction without regeneration, and China and the perfect State, we prefer to regard more in sorrow than in anger, Mr. Werner writes: "Great Britain's weak point lies in her administrative hierarchy and the motives by which it is ruled: We suppose that as some time or other Mr. Werner was himself selected and appointed to the Consular Service by one of the minions of this hierarchy he so much despises: remembering this, and also the fact that all his life he has been the paid servant of H.B.M. Government, such comments on his part are in execrably bad taste, particularly as he adduces no valid reasons or arguments to substantiate such a rash generalisation.

It is however in his Autobiographical Note (which, by the way, occupies about three hundred pages —rather long for a note) that Mr. Werner commits most of the lapses to which we take exception. When it is remembered that the people concerned are in all probability still alive, and moreover that they doubtless considered the author as a personal friend, the references to high officials who played the part of David in the David-Uriah drama are very out of place. While admitting that he received many benefits and kindnesses from the late Sir Chaloner Alabaster, Mr. Werner proceeds to ridicule his personal infirmities and makes fun of his manners and characteristics. For some unknown reason, he also displays the most astounding and unblushing snobbery: he says, for example—"During my thirty years' service I met many Viceroys and other high officials. Though forced to meet and entertain them officially, it gave me no pleasure to do so unless they were also prominent as scholars." We would very much like to know what the said Viceroys, who were forced officially to accept these ungracious entertainments, thought of their host.

It is conceivable that the ex-Consul has not received the official praise he expected, or that he considers the world does not estimate him at his true worth, for he finds it necessary to make quotations such as the following: "The Celestial Empire stated on March 3, 1906 'we are thankful to have so capable a Consul as Mr. Werner in charge here'." The account of an unfortunate incident which occurred at Foochow in September, 1913, might, we think, have been omitted. It reflects very little credit on anyone concerned, although Mr. Werner seems very proud of having succeeded in ruining a career or two over the matter, and in making himself generally thoroughly unpopular.

The preface to this volume contains the hint that long residence in China and other parts of the world has produced in the author a wider outlook than that possible to the stay-at-home Englishman—mark the covert sneer. There is no sign of this broadness in the book. And yet it should certainly be read, for it contains much valuable information and advice, and warnings about what not to do for those who can read between the lines. Nevertheless, we are sorry for Mr. Werner.

K. E.

"Autumn Leaves" by E. T. C. Werner. (Kelly and Walsh) $10.00.

## A FILM "WHO'S WHO."

### HOW TO FIND DETAILS OF FAVOURITES.

A HANDY BOOKLET.

Having regard to the powerful influence of the cinema and its hundreds of millions of devotees, it is perhaps surprising that a work of the nature of that which has now made its appearance has been so long delayed. In "Who's Who In Film Land," compiled by Langford Reed and Letty Spiers, published at 2s. 6d. net over 1,450 biographies have been compiled of British, American, French, German, Italian and Scandinavian screen personalities.

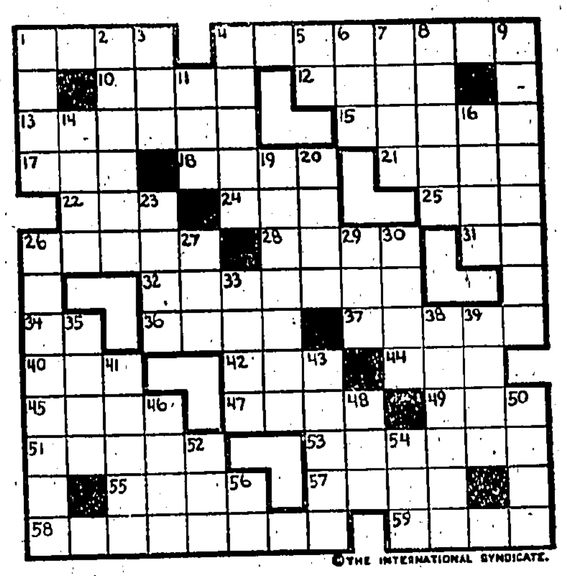
The booklet bears the stamp of an authoritative and authentic record and it is not hard to believe the statement of its authors that its compilation was made from over sixty large box-files of data supplied by hundreds of artistes and publicity men and from records of kinematographic history and happenings dating back to the early days of cinema production.

The book will be a handy work of reference for cinema-goers not only in respect of the better-known favourites in the cinema world but in regard to lesser known actors and actresses who may appeal to the on-looker and of whom further information may be desired.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw is still busy with his book about Socialism. We know now, too, the truth about the play, "Oliver Cromwell," which Mr. Shaw was supposed to be writing. In a letter to the theatre correspondent of the "Daily News," Mr. Shaw said: "I have written nothing for the stage since 'Saint Joan.' All this talk about a play dealing with Oliver Cromwell is nonsense." And he adds that he has not written, and is not writing, anything for the films. "What I may do if I live long enough, I cannot say," he writes. It is not easy to imagine Mr. Shaw living without writing.

## DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

*(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)*



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**HORIZONTAL**
1–A long mantle worn by priests
4–What large group of islands is in the St. Lawrence river?
10–Girl's name
12–To pervade
13–What is that which serves as an incitement or gives impulse?
15–Pipes
17–Back
18–What is a prima donna also called?
21–What poisonous lizard is found in N. Mexico and Arizona?
22–Consumed
24–A corded fabric
25–To sharpen the point of
26–A trap
28–A state of confusion
31–What is the symbol for gold?
32–To put up with
34–Upon
36–An edible root
37–To stir up a row (Prov.)
40–What is the French for "name"?
42–A type measure (pl.)
44–Tear

**HORIZONTAL (Cont.)**
45–Begged
47–To shock
49–What are the short fibers on the surface of flannel?
51–In what country is the Ganges river?
53–What is a focal point?
55–Every (Scot.)
57–An Italian historical painter
58–To form into a nucleus
59–At what time

**VERTICAL**
1–To buffet
2–A popular game among Spanish-Americans
3–A measure of length
4–What large mammal of S. America has a flexible proboscis?
5–From
6–Out (S. Afr. D.)
7–In printing, what is a strip of type-metal for spacing matter?
8–Scotland
9–To undeceive
11–In botany, what is an operculum?
14–What is the official name of Persia?
16–What was Charles Lamb's pen name?
19–What State has a name meaning "Green Mountain"?
20–What is the chief town of the Samoan Islands?
23–Formerly
26–What is the act of becoming sponsor for another?
27–The Greek long E
29–One of the months (abbr.)
30–Scandinavian god of war
33–Metal-bearing rocks
35–A substantive
38–What mountain range is in N. E. Utah?
39–A crystalline mineral
41–A plant of the bean family
43–What important town is in S. W. Bolivia?
46–A kind of pickle
48–Combining form. New
50–What is a song of joy or exultation?
52–The same as "ache"
54–A state of Australia (abbr.)
56–Associate of Arts (abbr.)

*(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in Monday's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)*

## WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on March 1, 1928:—

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

| | 1927 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|
| Tytam | 14' 9"B | 11' 10"B |
| Tytam Byewash | 28' 2"B | 26' 8"B |
| Tytam Intermediate | 20' 4"B | 27' 11"B |
| Tytam Tuk | 25' 10"B | 38' 6"B |
| Wong Nei Chung | 19' 1"B | 20' 4"B |
| Pokfulum | 20' 4"B | 20' 7"B |

[Note: B. denotes "Below Overflow": A denotes "Above Overflow."]

Storage in millions and decimals of gallons.

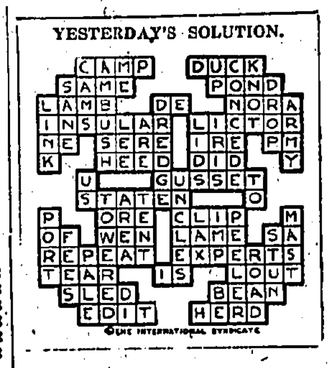
| | 1927 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|
| Tytam | 271.21 | 291.70 |
| Tytam Byewash | — | .29 |
| Tytam Intermediate | 99.52 | 72.87 |
| Tytam Tuk | 865.00 | 650.02 |
| Wong Nei Chung | 10.55 | 9.62 |
| Pokfulum | 23.80 | 23.25 |
| Total | 1,270.08 | 1,047.75 |

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of February.

| | 1927 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|
| Consumption | 191.86 | 204.54 |
| Estimated population | 409,340 | 419.660 |
| Consumption per head per day | 16.7 | 16.8 |

Full Supply in all Rider Main Districts during February with the exception of the district west of Garden-road where an intermittent supply was given from 3rd to 28th February, 1927. Intermittent supply in all Rider Main Districts during February, 1928.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.

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KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

| | 1927 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|
| Kowloon Reservoir | 15' 7"B | 8' 10"B |
| Shek Lai Pui Reservoir | 10' 2"B | 2' 4"B |
| Reception Reservoir | 3' 4"B | 0' 8"B |

Storage in millions and decimals of gallons.

| | 1927 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|
| Kowloon Reservoir | 210.5 | 266.78 |
| Shek Lai Pui Reservoir | 63.14 | 106.68 |
| Reception Reservoir | 24.55 | 31.39 |
| Total | 297.74 | 404.85 |

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of February.

| | 1927 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|
| Consumption | 64.94 | 84.50 |
| Estimated population | 158,980 | 164,020 |
| Consumption per head per day | 14.5 | 16.6 |

Full Supply in all districts during February 1927 and 1928.

The Government Analyst's reports show that the quality of the water is satisfactory.

Total rainfall to February 28, 1927, 4.66, February 29, 1928, 5.45.


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## NOTICES.

### THE HONG KONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on MONDAY, the 26th March, 1928, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1927.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 26th March, 1928, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers,
The Hong Kong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Hong Kong, 5th March, 1928.

### NOTICE.

QUEENS' COLLEGE OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL DINNER of the Association will take place on SATURDAY, the 14th April, 1928, at 8.00 p.m. in the Hall of Queen's College.

Members desiring to attend and to invite guests are requested to communicate with the Hon. Treasurer, Chow Ping-un, Esq., c/o Assurance Franco-Asiatique.

By Order of the General Committee,
C. G. ANDERSON,
Hon. Secretary.

Hong Kong, 21st March, 1928.

### A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hong Kong Hotel, Hong Kong, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th March, 1928 at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st October, 1927.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 22nd day of March, to THURSDAY, the 29th day of March, 1928, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hong Kong, 16th March, 1928.

### THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 6, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hong Kong, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, 1928, at 2.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1927.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th March, 1928, to the 4th April, 1928 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board,
LOOK POONG-SHAN,
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 19th March, 1928.

## LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS AND SURVEYORS.

—Public Auctions—

## NOTICES.

### HONG KONG LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held at the H.K.C.C. Pavilion on MONDAY, 26th MARCH, at 6 p.m.

Clubs intending to participate in the League are requested to send representatives to this meeting.

Hong Kong, 22nd March, 1928.

### NOTICE.

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Club will be held in the Clubhouse on FRIDAY, 30th March, 1928, at 6 p.m. prompt.

A. CHAPMAN,
Hon. Sec.

Hong Kong, 23rd March, 1928.

### DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, P. & O. Building, on MONDAY, the 2nd of April, 1928, at 11 a.m.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th of March to 2nd of April, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

Hong Kong, March 21, 1928.

### THE HONG KONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Hong Kong).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Hotels, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company (Exchange Building, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong), on THURSDAY, the 12th day of April, 1928, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors for the year ended on the 31st December, 1927, confirming the appointment of a Director and re-electing a Director and the Auditors.

By Order of the Board.
C. G. COPLEY,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 20th March, 1928.

### TELEPHONE SERVICE BETWEEN HONG KONG AND KOWLOON.

FROM 17th March, 1928, until further notice, telephone service between HONG KONG and KOWLOON will be restricted owing to harbour dredging operations necessitating the removal of our submarine cables and resulting in a reduction in the number of junctions available to carry the Telephone Traffic between the above mentioned places.

A full service will be restored immediately dredging operations cease.

J. P. SHERRY,
Manager.
Hong Kong Telephone Co., Ltd.

Hong Kong, 17th March, 1928.

## STAR

Special Comedy Season

## WILBUR PLAYERS

Starting

TUES., APRIL 3RD.

### HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Does Money Make You Happy?

Sometimes, but never unless you have good health and enjoy it. If you have poor health and lost faith in Medicine and other means, investigate and learn the truth of how the Poo On Herbs cured people. No drugs—No knife.

POO ON HERBS CO.,
66, Queen's Road C., 1st floor.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

YOUR VISITING CARDS neatly and promptly printed.—"China Mail" Office, No. 8a, Wyndham St., Telephone Central 22.

## NOTICES.

### HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES and ENTRY FORMS for the THIRD EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 7th April and on MONDAY, 9th April, 1928 (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Race Course, Hong Kong Club, and Causeway Bay Stables.

Entries will CLOSE at 4 p.m. on THURSDAY, 29th March, 1928.

Hong Kong, March 24, 1928.

### MACAO RACE CLUB.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES and ENTRY FORMS of the SEVENTH EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SUNDAY, 15th April, 1928 (WEATHER PERMITTING). Can be obtained upon application to The International Race and Recreation Club of Macao, Ltd., Hong Kong Jockey Club, Causeway Bay Stables, and Roxor Advertising Co., 3rd Floor, Exchange Building, Hong Kong.

Entries will close on TUESDAY, 3rd April, 1928, at 1 p.m.

## FANLING HUNT STEEPLECHASES.

SATURDAY, 31st MARCH, 1928.
First Race 3 p.m.

Admission: Public Enclosure $1.00. Ladies Free.

Admission to Subscribers Enclosure on production of badge only.

Subscribers can introduce Two Ladies Free and Two Non-members at $5.00 Each.

Tickets obtainable from Dr. F. Pierce Grove, Alexandra Buildings.

SPECIAL TRAINS leave Kowloon 2.00 p.m. Return from Fanling 6.00 p.m. Return Fare 1st Class $1.50, 2nd Class 90 cents.

FREE PARKING FOR MOTOR CARS.

### SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of March, 1928, at 5.30 p.m.

All those interested in the work of the Society are invited to attend.

B. O. BLAKER,
Hon. Secretary.

Hong Kong, 22nd March, 1928.

## STOP INDIGESTION WHERE IT BEGINS.

Far better than relieving indigestion troubles as they come along is to remove their cause and keep free from this harrowing complaint altogether. Even the worst sufferers can avoid indigestion by taking a little 'Bisurated' Magnesia in water after meals, because this neutralises excess acidity, prevents fermentation, and makes indigestion impossible. But 'Bisurated' Magnesia does more than this; it soothes, heals and protects the inflamed stomach lining, and that is why it is recommended by doctors and used in hospitals. 'Bisurated' Magnesia is sold by all chemists in both powder and tablet forms. If you suffer with indigestion, get a package and take a little after meals. Like thousands of other one-time sufferers, you will find that relief is immediate, no matter how severe the attack may be, or whether the trouble is one of long standing.

[C][T]

### UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD. OF DENMARK.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the office of the Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited) of Denmark:—

Mrs. K. P. Chen, Kowloon Hotel, from Shanghai.
Sonoul, from Hankow.
J. F. Rhame, c/o Hong Kong Hotel, from Shanghai.
Fujibun, from Osaka.

E. V. JESSEN,
Superintendent.

Hong Kong, 22nd March, 1928.

### THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying in the E. E. Telegraph Co. office, Hong Kong:—

Hinton, from Worthing.
Horsbital, from Trujillo.
Sergt. Selmes Queens, from Margate.

E. A. LEGGATT,
Superintendent.

Hong Kong, 8th March, 1928.

## INSPECTOR HELD.

### SHANGHAI POLICE OFFICER AND CHINESE.

MILITARY GUARD.

Shanghai, March 20.

Following closely on their action on Thursday, when the Chinese military deprived the late Sub-Insp. Cowley of his pistol in Chapei, he meeting his death accidentally later when a bullet from a strange weapon penetrated his brain, they yesterday arrested Det.-Inspr. J. Hunter and detained him for more than an hour, eventually releasing him, and returning his pistol.

Inspector Hunter went into Chapei just before 11 o'clock yesterday morning, to make certain investigations, and, as usual, carried his pistol in a holster. Although he was accompanied by a Chinese detective, who explained their mission to the soldiers, there was nothing left to the Settlement officials but to accompany their captors to military headquarters, where about 20 soldiers stood guard over them. They were allowed to communicate with Captain E. I. M. Barrett, who in turn informed the Chinese authorities of their predicament, and subsequently effected their release. They were given their pistols.

Whilst Inspr. Hunter was in custody, Captain Barrett circulated a message forbidding all police to enter Chapei until permission had again been given.

During the 24 hours ending at 9 a.m. yesterday, the police arrested 34 persons, of whom 13 were identified as having been in custody before. One of a gang arrested in Tientsin Road, subsequent to the shooting, in Chapei, has three previous convictions. At 8.05 p.m. on Thursday, two armed men shot and perhaps fatally wounded a shop assistant at 1211 Baikal-road, when he raised an alarm.

## CHURCH NOTICES.

A CHARGE OF ONE DOLLAR IS MADE FOR ALL NOTICES UNDER THIS HEADING

### ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, KOWLOON.

Sunday, 25th March, 1928,
5th Sunday in Lent.
8.15 a.m. Holy Communion.
10 a.m. Children's Service.
11 a.m. Morning Prayer; Preacher: The Vicar; Subject: "Mary, the Mother of our Lord."
2.45 p.m. Children's Service and Baptisms; Preacher: Mr. P. Sands, M.A.
6 p.m. Evening Prayer; Preacher: Rev. H. A. Wittenbach, M.A.; Subject: "Filial Duty."
Monday, 26th March, 1928,
The Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
7 a.m. Holy Communion.

### FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.

[Branch of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., U.S.A.]

Macdonnell Road, below Bowen Road Tram Station.
Sunday Service, 11.15 a.m.
Subject:—"Reality."
Wednesday Evening Meeting at 5.30 o'clock.
Reading Room att above address, open:—
Tuesday and Friday 10 a.m. to 12 Noon.
Monday and Thursday 5 to 7 p.m.
The Public is cordially invited to attend the service and visit the Reading Room.

## BRITISH TRADE.

(Continued from Page 2.)

Continental competition is stated to be less in evidence, and it is reported that as the demand for pig iron continues to exceed the supply, stocks have been still further reduced. Several new orders for ships have recently been secured by the shipyards, a factor of considerable importance to the iron and steel industry, which has already benefited by the activity in shipbuilding during the past 12 months. Production of pig iron in November declined slightly in comparison with October, but, nevertheless, the output was appreciably greater than the monthly average for 1925 or 1926. The number of 155 furnaces in blast on November 30 was 7 fewer than at the close of the preceding month, but 14 more than at the corresponding date in 1925. Compared with October, the output of steel ingots and castings showed little change.

**Cotton and Woollens.**

In the cotton industry, a considerable inquiry for certain outlets, has, at times, been in evidence during December, but no marked improvement in the turnover has resulted. A moderate business in piece goods for India has been reported and the demand for China, where stocks are believed to be low, has also been rather more noticeable, but the disturbed conditions in the latter country continue to restrict Far Eastern trade to comparatively small proportions. In the American yarn section, production has remained at about 65 per cent. of full time working capacity, but supplies are stated to be in excess of requirements and, in many cases, keen competition for business has reduced prices to unremunerative levels. A feature of the month has been the opening in Manchester of a spot cotton market, and the development is being watched with considerable interest. Evidently reflecting orders booked earlier in the year, exports both of cotton yarns and of piece goods in November showed a very satisfactory expansion, in comparison with the preceding month, and with November, 1926. Germany was again the principal purchaser of yarns, while, in the case of piece goods, larger shipments to most of the important outlets were recorded, the takings for India, in particular, rising to 142.5 million square yards, in comparison with 102.5 million square yards a year ago.

In the woollen industry, new business has recently been coming forward on rather reduced scale, but in certain branches, orders already booked are stated to be sufficient to ensure activity for some time to come. Moreover, the statistics published by the Ministry of Labour show that, from the point of view of employment, the position is more favourable than for a considerable time past. A marked expansion in exports of both woollen and worsted tissues occurred in November, in comparison with the preceding month and with a year ago, but for the first 11 months of 1927, although shipments of woollen tissues were greater, exports of worsted tissues were lower than in the corresponding period of 1926.

**Unemployment.**

An increase in unemployment frequently occurs in the Autumn months, followed by a decline in the weeks immediately preceding Christmas, and, in 1927, this trend has again been discernible, the peak point being recorded in the

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

### H.E. AT TUNG WAH HOSPITAL.

Visit of H.E. the Governor, Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G., to the Tung Wah Hospital, the leading Chinese institution of charity in the Colony. Right to left in the front row are Mr. Li Yau-tsun, (chairman of the Hong Kong Chinese General Chamber of Commerce), the Hon. Mr. S. B. B. McElderry (Secretary for Chinese Affairs), Mr. Ng Wah and Mr. Tang Shiu-kin (directors of the Hospital), and His Excellency. Dr. W. B. A. Moore (Principal Civil Medical Officer) is second from the right in the second row. Directors are appointed each year by the Chinese merchant guilds. This year's officers, as seen above, are assembled at the main en-

## GOOD WORK.

### RUSSIAN ENGINEER AT HARBIN.

RAILWAY WORK.

Mukden, March 16.

Construction work on the Suihua-Hailun (northern) section of the Hulan-Hailun Railway is to be started as soon as weather permits. While the southern section, recently opened to traffic, was constructed by the Jui Kungssu, of which B. Ostroumoff was the technical head, construction work on the northern section is to be undertaken directly by the management of the line. The costs of building the latter portion are estimated at $4,000,000, any deficits to be covered by the Heilungkiang Provincial Bank. The whole line is expected to be opened to traffic at the beginning of next year.

To cope with the requirements of the increasing traffic, the Chinese Eastern Railway has recently purchased from the United States a number of new locomotives with a tractive capacity of about 1,600 tons. The engines now employed have a capacity of about 1,300 tons.

The new director of the Mukden-Hailuncheng line, Mr. Chang Chieh-liang, proposes to have the line, now operated as a provincial railway, transferred to the Central Government. This change in the status of the railway would entail a revision of the through traffic agreement recently concluded with the South Manchuria Railway Co.

It is reported that Yingkow has been chosen as the shipping port for the produce carried by the Tahushan-Paiyintala line and that the necessary construction work at the port is to be started forthwith. A through goods train from Paiyintala to Yingkow is to be run beginning from the 15th of this month. In comparison with the main shipping ports for Manchuria, Dairen and Vladivostok, Yingkow has the obvious disadvantage of being ice-bound during the very busiest export season.

The receipts of the South Manchuria Railway for the current fiscal year, closing on March 31, are estimated to total Yen 111,700,000, a figure exceeding all previous records.—Reuter.

official return of December 5. At the present time, the volume of unemployment is about 250,000 below the level of five years ago, and in the interval, a considerable number of new workers has been introduced into industry.

The Monthly Statement of the London Clearing Banks for November shews that although both Deposits and Advances were substantially higher than in November, 1926, declines were recorded in comparison with October, 1927. A satisfactory feature of the return is the sharp increase in the Acceptance figures, and while this expansion is, to some extent, seasonal, the total is £12.1 millions higher than a year ago.

**Real Progress Recorded.**

Although during the past year the improvement in British trade has failed fully to realise expectations in all directions, progress has undoubtedly been recorded. During the earlier months of 1927, the situation was largely under the influence of the after effects of the prolonged coal dispute, and the substantial accumulation of orders ensured considerable activity in many branches of industry. With the completion of these arrears, however, an increase in the volume of unemployment might reasonably have been expected, but on the whole, the figures for the second half of the year shows comparatively little change from those for the first six months. The heavy industries have continued to experience considerable difficulties, but the gradual reduction of the advantages previously enjoyed by many foreign competitors, as a result of the depreciation of their currencies, has been reflected in British manufacturers securing an increased share of the available business. In addition, many of the newer industries have strengthened their position. Perhaps one of the most satisfactory features of the year has been the improvement in the relations between capital and labour, as evidenced, in part, by the fact that, in 1927, the number of working days lost through labour disputes was considerably fewer than in any previous year since the War. That a greater disposition exists on both sides to examine together the various industrial problems, confronting the country has been shown during the past month by the acceptance by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress of the invitation extended to it by a large and influential group of employers to discuss the best methods by which the twin objects of industrial prosperity and a corresponding improvement in the standard of living can be achiev-

## DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE" ....Sails on/or about 10th Apr.
M.V. "TOLEDO" .....Sails on/or about 25th Apr.

## LLOYD TRIESTINO

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).
REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.
REDUCED PASSAGE RATES.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE .. .. .. .. £72.10.0.
LONDON .. .. .. .. .. .. £80.0.0.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.
From Hong Kong.

S.S. "VENEZIA" .....Sails on/or about 29th Mar.
M.V. "REMO" .....Sails on/or about 26th Apr.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.
From Hong Kong.

M.V. "ROMOLO" .....Sails on/or about 3rd Apr.
S.S. "VENEZIA" .....Sails on/or about 1st May.
M.V. "REMO" .....Sails on/or about 29th May.

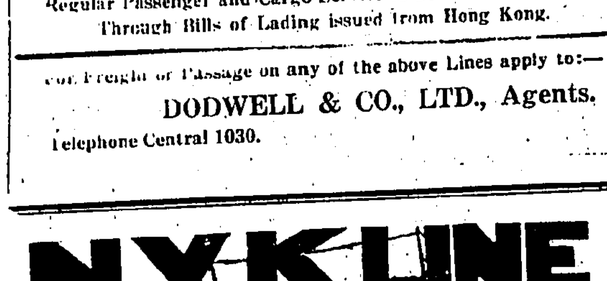
## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA & COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMONA" .....Sails from Calcutta 1st Apr.
S.S. "UMVOLOSI" .....Sails from Calcutta 3rd May.
Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hong Kong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:—
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.
Telephone Central 1030.

## N.Y.K. LINE



THROUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES,
£120, £112, £110, £102, £83, via San Francisco.
G$440, G$420, via Japan and Seattle.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.
TENYO MARU ..... Tuesday, 3rd April.
KOREA MARU ..... Tuesday, 17th April.
*Calls Keelung.

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.
HAKONE MARU ..... Saturday, 7th April.
SUWA MARU ..... Saturday, 21st April.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
AKI MARU .....Wednesday, 25th April.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.
†GENOA MARU ..... Wednesday, 28th March.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles. Mexico & Panama.
BOKUYO MARU .....Thursday, 19th April.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.
HAKATA MARU .....Tuesday, 10th April.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
†MAYEBASHI MARU ..... Tuesday, 27th March.
†TOBA MARU ..... Saturday, 14th April.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.
†LIMA MARU .....Saturday, 14th April.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
†AKITA MARU ..... Friday, 30th March.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
MISHIMA MARU ..... Friday, 20th April.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
†TOYOOKA MARU (Calls Moji).... Saturday, 24th March.
†PENANG MARU (Moji direct).... Sunday, 25th March.

†Cargo only.
Subject to alteration without notice.
For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Tel. Central No. 292 (Private exchange to all departments.)

## M M
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

MAIL AND CARGO STEAMERS TO AND FROM
MARSEILLES, DUNKIRK, U.K. HAMBURG & ROTTERDAM.

From Marseilles
ANDRE LEBON ...27th Mar.
CHENONCEAUX ..10th Apr.
ATHOS II. .....24th Apr.
D'ARTAGNAN .... 8th May.

From Dunkirk, Antwerp, London
CAPT. FAURE (Cargo) 21st Apr.

For Shanghai, Japan and North China
CAPT. FAURE (Cargo) 21st Apr.

For Shanghai and Japan
ANDRE LEBON ...27th Mar.
CHENONCEAUX ...10th Apr.
ATHOS II. .....24th Apr.
D'ARTAGNAN .... 8th May.

For Marseilles
PORTHOS .....27th Mar.
PAUL LECAT .....10th Apr.
ANDRE LEBON ...24th Apr.
CHENONCEAUX .. 8th May.
ATHOS II. .....22nd May.

For Rotterdam, Hamburg, Dunkirk
YALOU (Cargo) 1st week Apr.

For full Particulars, apply to:—
Cie. des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
9, Queen's Building.


# SHIPPING SECTION.

## A CLYDE COLLISION.

### PROLONGED LITIGATION ENDED.

BARON VERNON & METAGAMA.

In the Edinburgh Court of Session, Lord Murray pronounced a final judgment in the action by the Kelvin Shipping St. Enoch-square, Glasgow, formerly owners of the steamship "Baron Vernon," against the Canadian Pacific Railway Co, the owners of the "Metagama." In May, 1923, the steamer "Metagama" ran down the "Baron Vernon" in the river Clyde. The "Metagama" was solely to blame for the collision. The "Baron Vernon," which was bably injured, was thereafter beached on the river bank, and ultimately removed at great cost by the Clyde Trustees, acting under their statutory powers.

The Clyde Trustees subsequently raised an action (the first action) against the owners of the "Baron Vernon" for recovery of the expense so incurred by them, which was defended by the latter. After a long proof the amount of these expenses was finally determined by decree of the Second Division at the sum of £35,330, together with £5,295, being interest at 5 per cent. on outlays and certain other charges. These sums the owners of the "Baron Vernon" paid to the Clyde Trustees on May 31, 1927. The Clyde Trustees were also found entitled to expenses against the "Baron Vernon," which, as taxed between party and party, amounted to £1,047, which was paid to the Clyde Trustees on October 27, 1927. These three sums amount in total to the sum of £41,573.

"Metagama" Action.

Concurrently with the first action, the owners of the "Baron Vernon" raised an action against the owners of the "Metagama." In this action, after proof led, the amount of the loss and damage sustained by the "Baron Vernon" was, in part, determined by the Second Division, who gave decree in favour of the "Baron Vernon" for the sum of about £45,000 and expenses. Their Lordship's judgment was recently affirmed on appeal to the House of Lords. No question now arose with regard to the loss and damage dealt with in these judgments.

In this second action, however, parties expressly reserved for subsequent decision the question of whether the owners of the "Metagama" were to be held liable to the relief to the "Baron Vernon" of the sums for which decree should pass against the "Baron Vernon" at the instance of the Clyde Trustees, and, if so, as to the extent of that right of relief.

It was not disputed that at the outset the owners of the "Baron Vernon" intimated that they would hold the "Metagama" liable to them in relief; that they invited the latter to take over the defence of the Clyde Trustees' action; that the owners of the "Metagama," while proffering their assistance, declined to assume the defence and threw the burden thereof on the "Baron Vernon," reserving their right, should relief be claimed, to object to any sums incurred against which a good defence might have been stated against the Clyde Trustees' claim. Nor was it disputed that, throughout the course of the action, the "Metagama" was kept fully informed by the "Baron Vernon" of the whole steps in and conduct of the first action.

"Metagama's" Payment.

Lord Murray found that the "Baron Vernon" was entitled to payment from the "Metagama" of the sum of £40,526 with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from May 21, 1927 until payment, and also of the sum of £1,047. His Lordship further found that the "Baron Vernon" was entitled to payment from the "Metagama" of the expenses incurred by the former as defenders in the action at the instance of the Clyde Trustees as the same might be taxed as between agent and client, and that the "Baron Vernon" was entitled in this action to expenses against the "Metagama" since December 19, 1927, being the date of the judgment in the House of Lords, as between party and party.

In the course of his note his Lordship said he was of opinion that in the first action the "Baron propose any defence that was reasonably open against the Clyde Trustees' claim. Nor was anything said in the discussion which would lead him to conclude that the conduct of the defence to the first action was in any respect other than reasonable. His Lordship thought that owners of the "Baron Vernon" were entitled to claim, as part of the loss and damage sustained by them, repayment of the sums in name of principal, interest, and expenses mentioned amounting in all to £41,573.

Two additional points were, however, raised—First, as to whether the owners of the "Baron Vernon" were entitled to interest on the sums paid by them from the dates at which they were paid to the Clyde Trustees. His Lordship was of opinion that they were so entitled. The second point was whether the relief claimed covered and included the legal expenses incurred by the owners of the "Baron Vernon" in maintaining their unsuccessful defence, and, if so, whether it covered the amount of such cost as between agent and client. His opinion was in favour of the owners of the "Baron Vernon" on both points. His Lordship made findings accordingly.


## AMERICAN AUSTRALIA ORIENT LINE.

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S.S. "WEST SEQUANA" Apr. 5
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## EMPLOYMENT.

### FRANCE RATIFIES WORLD AGREEMENT.

### FREE CHARGING AGENCIES.

The French Government has formally notified the League of Nations at Geneva of its ratification of a Convention, adopted by the International Labour Conference at Genoa in 1920, whereby each State agrees to organise and maintain an efficient and adequate system of public employment offices for seamen without charge. By the terms of the Convention, it is agreed that the business of finding employment for seamen is not to be carried on as a commercial enterprise for pecuniary gain, and no fees are to be charged, the law of the country having to provide punishment for any violation of this decision. Fee-charging agencies are allowed to continue temporarily under Government supervision, but Governments are to take all practicable measures for eliminating them as soon as possible. This Convention has already been ratified by 13 countries, including Germany, Australia, Italy and Japan.

### SHIPYARD SOLD.

The agreement has been signed for the sale of the North Shore Shipyard at Stockton-on-Tees, belonging to the Ropner Shipbuilding Co. The purchaser is Mr. S. T. Coulson. The West Hartlepool yard has been closed since May, 1925. The possibility of reopening is being considered. Mr. Coulson, who is chairman of Messrs. Richardsons, Westgarth and Co., states that this company is not concerned in the purchase.

### CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s. "City of Dunkirk" are reminded to take delivery of their goods which will be subject to rent after March 27.

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s. "Docteur Pierre Benoit" are advised to send in all claims to the Agent before March 28.

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s. "Benavon" are reminded to take delivery of their goods which will be subject to rent after March 28.

The health bulletin of Eastern ports for the week ended March 17 is as follows, with the number of deaths in brackets:—

Plague: Aden 189 cases (134), Bassein (5), Bombay (4), Rangoon (4), Colombo 3 cases (3), Cheribon 1 case, 1 infected rat.

Cholera: Bombay (1), Rangoon (2), Tuticorin (1), Bangkok 8 cases (5), Saigon 27 cases (19).

Small-pox: Basrah 4 cases (1), Bombay 49 cases (24), Madras 30 cases (5), Rangoon 96 cases (28), Pondicherry 5 cases (5), Singapore 1 case, Belawan-Deli 7 cases (4), Bandjermasin 1 case, Tourane 1 case, Shanghai (2), Canton 3 cases.


## BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR
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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT ..... ELLERMAN LINE
S.S. "CITY OF MADRAS" ...Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg .....25th March.
S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" ..Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg .....24th April.
S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" ..Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg .....25th May

AUSTRALIA ..... SINGAPORE/AUSTRALIA ... AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE
"KAZEMBE" ..... Leaves Singapore ..... 7th May.
For FREMANTLE, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.
Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line and other services.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE..... AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
S.S. "CITY OF DUNKIRK" ..... via Suez Canal .....20th April.
S.S. "CITY OF EASTBOURNE" ..... via Suez Canal ..... 18th May.
S.S. "CITY OF NEWCASTLE"..... via Suez Canal .....15th June

ALSO AGENTS FOR
ANDREW WEIR & CO.
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BOSTON AND NEW YORK ..... AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE
S.S. "BIRCHBANK" .. ..... via Suez Canal .....31st March.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA ..... ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE
S.S. "TINHOW" .....20th April.
Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth) Mossel Bay and Capetown.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimaine, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasu, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.
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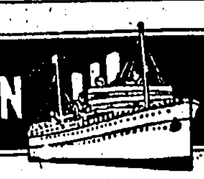
## CANADIAN PACIFIC



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC.
TO VICTORIA & VANCOUVER.
SAILINGS 1927.

| STEAMERS | Hong Kong Leave | S'hai Leave | Kobe Leave | Y'hama Leave | V'ver Arrive |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EMPRESS OF ASIA | Mar. 28 | Mar. 31 | Apr. 3 | Apr. 6 | Apr. 15 |
| EMPRESS OF CANADA | Apr. 18 | Apr. 21 | Apr. 24 | Apr. 27 | May 6 |
| EMPRESS OF RUSSIA | May 9 | May 12 | May 15 | May 18 | May 27 |
| EMPRESS OF ASIA | May 30 | June 2 | June 5 | June 8 | June 17 |
| EMPRESS OF CANADA | June 13 | June 16 | June 19 | June 21 | June 30 |
| EMPRESS OF RUSSIA | July 4 | July 7 | July 10 | July 12 | July 21 |
| EMPRESS OF ASIA | July 18 | July 21 | July 24 | July 26 | Aug. 4 |
| EMPRESS OF CANADA | Aug. 8 | Aug. 11 | Aug. 14 | Aug. 16 | Aug. 25 |
| EMPRESS OF RUSSIA | Aug. 29 | Sept. 1 | Sept. 4 | Sept. 6 | Sept. 15 |

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from S'hai).

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| Leave Hong Kong | Arrive Manila | | Leave Manila | Arrive Hong Kong |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apr. 6 | Apr. 8 | EMPRESS OF CANADA | Apr. 14 | Apr. 16 |
| Apr. 27 | Apr. 29 | EMPRESS OF RUSSIA | May 5 | May 7 |

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## O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore. Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
ALASKA MARU .....Monday, 9th April.
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.
HAWAII MARU .....Saturday, 24th March.
LAPLATA MARU .....Friday, 27th April.
BOMBAY—Via Singapore and Colombo.
SHUNKO MARU (Calls at Karachi) Thursday, 5th April.
BORNEO MARU (Calls at Penang) Thursday, 19th April.
DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA—Via Singapore and Colombo.
CANADA MARU .....Saturday, 31st March.
CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.
TACOMA MARU .....Sunday, 25th March.
SEATTLE MARU .....Wednesday, 25th April.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER Via Japan Ports.
PARIS MARU (From Shanghai) ...Tuesday, 20th March.
HAIPHONG—Via HOIHOW & PAKHOI.
MENADO MARU .....Thursday, 12th April, 10 a.m.
NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco & Panama.
JAPAN PORTS
HONOLULU MARU .....Tuesday, 27th March.
SOURABAYA MARU .....Wednesday, 28th March.
ANDES MARU .....Friday, 13th April.
KEELUNG, Via SWATOW & AMOY.
HOZAN MARU .....Sunday, 25th March, 11 a.m.
TAKAO—Via SWATOW & AMOY
TAKAO & KEELUNG
SOURABAYA MARU .....Wednesday, 28th March.

For further particulars please apply to:—OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
Tel. Central No. 4088, 4089, 4090. M. TAKEUCHI, Manager.

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## AUSTRAL-CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY

S.S. "CALULU"
will be despatched hence on the
18th April, 1928,
for SYDNEY, MELBOURNE & ADELAIDE
via Manila, Sandakan & Rabaul
For Freight and Passage apply to:—
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Queen's Building. Tel. No. Central 1030.


### GERMAN ORDERS.

The Deutsche Werft, Hamburg, has received from the Jugo-Slav Government a contract for the construction on reparations account of a floating dock with a capacity of 7,000 tons. From the Oldenburg-Portuguese Steamship Co. the same yard has received an order for a cargo steamer of 2,800 tons for delivery in the autumn of this year. Both contracts, it is stated, will be carried out at the former Reiherstieg works.

### NEW STEAMER.

The directors of the Union Shipping Co. have decided to build a passenger steamer to strengthen the Pacific mail services, according to a New Zealand correspondent. It is likely to be larger than the "Aorangi" (17,491 tons), but details are not available. Sir Charles Holdsworth, managing director, sailed for England via Auckland and Vancouver on February 14.

Another of the nine King Line motor ships, the "King Neptune," has been launched from Harland and Wolff's yard. She is 400 ft. long, with a beam of 55 ft.

The United States Shipping Board has approved the establishment of a line of cargo boats to be operated from New York, Philadelphia, and other ports on the Atlantic coast to Brazil.

## DIOCESAN WORK.

### V.D.A. ANNUAL MEETING REVIEW.

### WIDE SPHERE OF ACTIVITIES

Activities during the year were reviewed and officers and group representatives appointed at the annual meeting yesterday of the Hong Kong branch of the Victoria Diocesan Association over which the Right Rev. C. R. Duppuy, Bishop of Victoria, presided.

The balance sheet was presented by Lt.-Col. T. A. Robertson and approved and the annual report was presented by the Rev. N. V. Halward. The membership, it was reported, was more than a hundred in England and about 275 in Hong Kong. The reunion in London, over which Bishop Ingram presided, had been largely attended, among those present being the Bishop of Victoria, and Bishops Banister and Lander, Archdeacon Barnett, Sir Claud Severn and the Officers of the Association.

The new Constitution came into being at the annual general meeting and was on trial for two years. A Council, Standing Committee and Finance Committee were formed.

**V.D.A. Grants.**

The following grants had been made during the year: $300 to St. Andrew's Hostel, Canton; $100 to Gospel Hall, Castle Peak; $500 to St. Stephen's Hall (Hostel for women students at Hong Kong University): $100 to the Diocesan Library and $700 to various workers in the diocese.

The two "At Homes" held during the year had been well attended and very successful and had given a stimulus to the interest of members. There had been a generous response to an appeal for donations and gifts with the result that 916 children and patients in various hospitals had benefited. A cheque was also given to Miss Jennings of the Victoria Home and Orphanage for the purchase of prizes and gifts for 1,000 children in the C.M.S. Vernacular Day Schools and $25 to Miss Beswick for gifts to the inmates of the Blind Home.

Institutions in Canton, Pakhoi and Causeway Bay had been helped and gifts sent to patients in Hospitals here and elsewhere, including the lepers in Pakhoi Hospital. Goods to the value of $600 had also been sent to England for the bazaar held in London in November.

**Group System Possibilities.**

Miss Sawyer gave an address on the future possibilities of the group system in the local V.D.A. and stressed the importance of regular meetings for specified objects of prayer. Other activities of the groups could be study circles, working parties and social gatherings. Practical work such as district visiting, evangelical work or assistance with the Diocesan Girls' School could be undertaken and the work of the parish magazine might be taken out of the hands of the parish priest.

With regard to St. Andrew's, Kowloon, Miss Sawyer thought there was a need for a girls' club or club for young people, the organisation of which might be vested in V.D.A. members. On the matter of finance, present annual subscriptions to the V.D.A. were not sufficient to cover expenses and each group, added Miss Sawyer, might have its own financial officer responsible for collecting a minimum amount each year. In conclusion, Miss Sawyer suggested that each group should try to keep alive a real personal interest in the work of the Diocese.

## CHAMPION CAT.

### STRAY BECOMES FAMOUS RATTER.

Minnie is a cat, and she has made the greengrocer's shop of Mr. J. W. Edwards, in George court, Adelphi, her home for the past 14 years. Whence she came no one knows; her correct age is just as obscure, and to look at her one would think she was just one of the hundreds of London's ordinary cats.

But Minnie has a reputation—in fact, many people know her as the champion cat of Westminster. Is there another cat in the world that can claim to have had 106 kittens? That is Minnie's record.

But the fact that Minnie has had such a large family is not her only claim to fame. She is the finest "ratter" for miles around, and her kittens inherit her ratting prowess, for she trains them carefully.

The moment they reach the age of five weeks she kills a rat and allows them to taste it. When they have been "blooded" she allows them, one at a time, to accompany her on a rat-hunting expedition.

Those who would like one of her kittens can have their names placed on the waiting list. There has been a waiting list for Minnie's kitten for years now, and her family is scattered all over the world. One is the proud mascot of a battleship, and went through the Battle of Jutland and other encounters.

## NEW THEATRE.

### MISS SYBIL ARUNDALE AND £10,000 SCHEME.

### MR. H. JAY'S PLANS.

Mr. Herbert Jay, of the Ambassadors and Kingsway theatres, is, in conjunction with Miss Sybil Arundale, to be responsible for the opening in the autumn of a new theatre at Hampstead, to be called the Embassy.

The Hampstead Conservatoire has been acquired. It is to be converted into a theatre holding 800 people, at a cost of about £10,000. The architect is Mr. Andrew Mather, who designed the Capitol Theatre.

"All that we are waiting for," said Mr. Jay to an "Evening Standard" representative, "is the passing of the plans by the L.C.C.

"I shall have there a conveniently situated theatre that will cost me £60 per week instead of £400, as would be the case in the West End.

"The productions are to be of first class. The prices will be much cheaper than are necessary at more expensive places. They will be 7s. 6d., 5s., and 2s. 6d.

"I have about half a dozen new plays from which to select, and I shall get more. They will not merely be 'tried out' at the Embassy, but will be produced for the run."

## EVENING PAPERS.

### BETTER ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

### EXPERT'S VIEWS.

Manila, March 17.

A booster of the evening paper arrived to-day on the cruise steamer "Caledonia" in the person of Professor Willard G. Bleyer, head of the school of journalism of the University of Wisconsin.

The professor is accompanied by Mrs. Bleyer.

"The evening paper is gradually supplanting the morning paper for the simple reason that the evening paper is a better advertising medium," Professor Bleyer said.

In America, he said, the tendency is to publish more evening papers and less morning papers.

Asked why he thinks the evening paper is a better advertising medium than the paper published in the morning, Professor Bleyer said:

"The reason is obvious. The housewife, who admittedly does most of the buying, has time to read the evening paper. After the dishes have been washed and the children are put to bed, she sits down to read. The ads get her that way.

"The evening paper is not read in a hurry. It generally has to compete with the theatres, the automobile and the game of keeping the family at home. Consequently it contains more of the light stuff that is not found in the morning paper."

## LON CHANEY.

### AN AMAZING NEW DRAMA COMING.

Lon Chaney, the leading player in "The Unknown," the amazing drama, which is coming to the Queen's Theatre on Thursday, is the greatest master of disguise in the movies to-day. In "The Unknown" he has an astonishing role—that of an armless sideshow freak, who under the cloak of his occupation in the circus, is really the brains of a gang of criminals. Lon Chaney in the course of the film, eats, drinks, smokes, throws knives with his feet and performs many other strange tricks. Norman Kerry, who appeared in "The Hunchback of Notre Dame" and "The Phantom of the Opera," is once more given the romantic lead in "The Unknown," in which he plays opposite Joan Crawford, the heroine. Tod Browning is responsible for the skilful direction which succeeds in holding the attention right through to the thrilling climax. An added attraction will be the appearance, at all four shows, of Miss Chee Toy, the talented Chinese singer, who will be remembered for her pleasing vocal items rendered at the Queen's Theatre a short while ago. Miss Chee Toy will submit several popular new numbers, which will lend variety to the programme.

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The Duke and Duchess of York were so much amused by Mr. George Robey in his show "Bits and Pieces" at the Princes Theatre, W.C., a few weeks ago that they went to see it again.

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"I have a bet that if I attain the age of 80 I will walk 80 miles on my 80th birthday," said Sir Frank Benson, the famous Shakespearean actor, who is now 69, to the boys of the Bedford Modern School.

## TROTSKY'S EXILE.

### SOBBING PARTISANS ATTEND HIS DEPARTURE.

### OFF TO TURKESTAN.

Trotzky left for exile last on the night of Sunday, January 22. Accompanied by his wife and son, he set out from the Kazan railway station on the first stage of his 4,000-mile journey to Wjerny, on the Chinese-Turkestan frontier.

Not until the early hours of the following Tuesday morning was the news of his deportation, and that of his lieutenants, finally released. It has left Greater Moscow cold, but none the less the setting out of the fallen leader provided the capital with the most significant scene which has been witnessed here since the funeral of Lenin.

**A Chapter Ended.**

It was something more, too, than a mere demonstration; it definitely marks the end of another chapter in Russian history.

Some 1,500 impenitent members of the Opposition had received secret word to be at the station when Trotzky left. They all obeyed—grizzled veterans of the old days of free Utopian debate in Tsarist prisons, and fiery students, clinging even in these drab times of petty realism to the flaming ideals of Slavic youth.

One and all, they surged across the metals of the permanent way, scaled the roof of the train, and then, when Trotzky made his appearance at the last moment, burst into frantic cheering, narrates the "Daily News."

Their idol was unguarded. He was pale but firm, and he walked rather stiffly down the platform.

Without attempting to say one word of reproach against his triumphant rivals, he entered the saloon carriage which had been reserved for him. The train drew slowly out, and the watchers bowed their re-admission into the fold of them who sobbed like children.

**Four Days Later.**

That was last Sunday. To-day no excessive indignation is shown even in Opposition circles! Now, as in the time of the Tsars, Russians understand "privilege"—a privileged aristocracy or a privileged proletariat, as the case may be—but they have no conception of "rights" in the Western democratic sense.

The popular view is that the Opposition played for banishment and got it. In the official view the disobedience of the Opposition was so flagrant that their continued presence here could only serve to stimulate and focus discontent.

The Communist Party, however was most reluctant to use against the most brilliant survivors of Lenin's little band of Red leaders measures which had hitherto been reserved for so-called counter-revolutionaries.

Zinovieff and Kameneff once again "ratted," accepting berths in European Russia, the one at Pensa, the other at Tamboff, where they will do comfortable penance for their readmission into the fold of the party.

**Radek Passes.**

But the proud chiefs of the real Opposition, Trotzky himself, Muralloff, Radek, and Rakovsky, although they knew that by so doing they would vastly aggravate their fate, insisted on a written warrant showing that they were being forcibly deported.

Radek, at the station, was pale but self-possessed. He made a short and dignified speech which contained not a single complaint, a fact that speaks volumes for the discipline reigning in that "militant religious order," the Russian Bolshevik Party—even among those who have been unfrocked.

"Long live Communist Party unity! Long live the Soviet Government!" he cried, and the cry called for a unanimous cheer from the 300 people who had come to see him off.

Then, with bared heads, the whole assembly sang the "International."

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### IN THE "GAZETTE."

The Official Receiver notifies that a first dividend of $7 per cent. has been declared in the bankruptcy of Chan Tsz-cheuk, No. 134, Wellington Street.

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Six woodmen acted as bearers at the funeral of the Hon. Gerald William Lascelles, uncle of Viscount Lascelles and formerly deputy surveyor of the New Forest.

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An ironmonger bought three tramwaycars for £5 each in mail week at Matlock, Derbyshire, where a cable tramway ascending, the main street has been given up in place of motor-omnibuses.

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President Smetona of Lithuania, in a proclamation celebrating the 10th birthday of the Republic, reiterated the hope of Lithuanians to win back Vilna, their former capital, now in possession of Poland.

## CINEMA NOTES.

### "7TH HEAVEN" AT QUEEN'S THEATRE.

### FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY.

To-day sees the final screenings of the big film at the Queen's Theatre, "7th Heaven," which has been drawing large houses since Sunday. This film is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable that has yet been shown in the Colony, and it should not be missed by anyone who takes any interest at all in the progress of the cinema art. The performance of the two stars, Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell, climbing hopefully up the winding stairs to 7th Heaven, ranks with the finest achievements of the screen. Owing to the exceptional length of the film only three performances can be given, and these start promptly at 2.30, 6.00 and 9.15 p.m.

### WORLD THEATRE.

Other pictures being shown for the last time to-day are "You Never Know Women," at the World Theatre, and "Hold That Lion," at the Star Theatre. "You Never Know Women" combines drama, romance, spectacle and gorgeousness, with a notable cast headed by Florence Vidor, Clive Brook and Lowell Sherman. The picture is distinctly unusual in that it introduces some really clever acts by famous vaudeville artistes.

### STAR THEATRE.

"Hold That Lion" presents Douglas MacLean as an impulsive youth, who has followed the girl he loves around the world in the hope of meeting her. He finally accomplishes his object in the jungles of Africa. Here he is forced to join a "cat" hunt unaware that "cat" is the big game hunter's term for lion. The incidents that follow are both laughable and exciting, ending in a thrilling climax.

## YACHT CLUB.

### TROPHIES FOR CRUISERS NOW DECIDED.

As the result of five championship races this season for cruisers of the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club, "Norseman" wins the English rig class with a total of 62 points and "Snipe" the Chinese rig class with a total of 35 points.

**English Rig.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Norseman | 1st | 62 points |
| Curlew | 2nd | 60 " |
| U and I | 3rd | 51 " |
| La Cigale | 4th | 46 " |
| Queen Bee | 5th | 44 " |
| Feathers | 6th | 30 " |
| Coquette | 7th | 27 " |
| Typhoon | 8th | 17 " |

**Chinese Rig.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Snipe | 1st | 35 points |
| Imogen | 2nd | 26 " |
| Helen | 3rd | 24 " |
| Dorothy II. | 4th | 7 " |

"Norseman" and "Curlew" tied for first place in their class but as a result of a re-sail "Norseman" became the winner.

"Typhoon' only turned out for two races.

**Commodore's Cup.**

The results for this cup, which was sailed over a course of:—Channel Rocks, Kowloon Roek, mark on line, Tat-hong Rock, mark on line, Channel Rocks, are as follow:—La Cigale 1, Coquette 2, U and I 3, Snipe 4, Typhoon 5, Imogen 6, Helen 7, Isis 8, Norseman 9, Curlew 10, Dorothy II 11.

"La Cigale" takes the Commodore's Cup, "Snipe" the Vice-Commodore's Cup and "Coquette" the Rear Commodore's Cup.

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The Danish subject Verners, who was arrested in London for espionage and deported, has been sentenced in Denmark to two years' imprisonment for embezzlement.

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The National Institute of Industrial Psychology, of which the Earl of Balfour is president, has received an anonymous gift of £4,000 towards the cost of its new premises.

## STANDARD TIME.

### SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG.

Sunrise and Sunset in Hong Kong during March, according to the standard time of the 120th meridian east of Greenwich, is as follows:—

| Date. | Sunrise. a.m. | Sunset. p.m. |
|---|---|---|
| March | | |
| 23 | 6.25 | 6.36 |
| 24 | 6.24 | 6.36 |
| 25 | 6.23 | 6.36 |
| 26 | 6.22 | 6.37 |
| 27 | 6.21 | 6.37 |
| 28 | 6.20 | 6.37 |
| 29 | 6.19 | 6.37 |
| 30 | 6.18 | 6.38 |
| 31 | 6.17 | 6.38 |

## *Shadows Before*

### COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN THE "MAIL."

To-day — Queen's Theatre; "Seventh Heaven."

To-day—World Theatre; "You Never Know Women."

To-day—Star Theatre; "Hold That Lion."

To-day— Music, at Cheer 'O Y.M.C.A., at 7.30 p.m.

March 25-26—Queen's Theatre; "The Campus Flirt."

March 25-26—World Theatre; at 5.15 & 9.20 'The Little Irish Girl," at 2.30 & 7.15, Chinese drama, "The Monkey Monk."

March 25-26—Star Theatre; "The Understanding Heart."

March 27-28—Queen's Theatre; "On Your Toes."

March 27-28—World Theatre; at 5.15 & 9.20, "Dancing Mothers," at 2.30 & 7.15, Chinese drama, "The Monkey Monk."

March 27-28— Star Theatre; "Drusilla with a Million."

March 29-31—Queen's Theatre; "The Unknown," also at all performances, Miss Chee Toy in popular new numbers.

March 29-31—Star Theatre; "The Runaway."

March 30—Children's afternoon at Helena May Institute, 5 p.m.

April 3—At the Star Theatre, Kowloon, the Wilbur Players present their opening performance.

**Sports.**

To-day— Annual University Athletic sports, 4 p.m.

March 31—Fanling Hunt Steeplechase (Easter Meeting) 3 p.m.

April 7 & 9—Third extra race meeting of the H.K. Jockey Club, Happy Valley.

April 15—Seventh extra race meeting of the International Race & Recreation Club of Macao, Ltd.

**Meetings.**

March 26—Fifty-ninth general meeting of Shareholders of the H.K. Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's offices, noon.

March 26—Annual meeting of Hong Kong Lawn Tennis Assen. at H.K.C.C. pavilion, 6 p.m.

March 28—Annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Messrs. Jardine's board room, 5.30 p.m.

March 28—Forty-third annual meeting of A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Hong Kong Hotel, 11.30 a.m.

April 2—Annual meeting of Douglas Steamship Co., P. & O. Bldg., 11 a.m.

April 4—Seventeenth annual meeting of shareholders of the Bank of Canton, Ltd., 6, Des Voeux-rd., Ctl., 2.30 p.m.

April 11—Third annual meeting of Hong Kong Telephone Co., Ltd., at Exchange-bldg., Des Voeux-rd., Ctl., (2nd floor) noon.

April 12—Annual meeting of the Hong Kong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd. at Exchange-bldg., Des Voeux-rd., Ctl., noon.

April 14—General meeting of members of The Prince's Bldg. & Land & Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), 6, Des Voeux-road Ctl., noon.

April 20— Annual meeting of members of the Victoria Recreation Club at V.R.C., 6 p.m.

**Miscellaneous.**

March 26—Lady Shou-son Chow distributes prizes of Wah Yan College at Queen's Theatre, 11 a.m.

March 30—Annual dinner of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, 8 p.m.

April 14—Eighth annual dinner of the Q.C.O.B. Assen. at Queen's College Hall, 8 p.m.

April 27—Laying of foundation stone of new St. Stephen's-bldg. by H.E. the Governor, 3.30 p.m.

## MONEY & SHARES.

### TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| **On London—** | |
| Bank wire | 2/- 1/8 |
| Bank on demand | 2/- 3/16 |
| Bank 30 day's sight | —— |
| Bank 4 months' sight | 2/- 3/8 |
| Credit 4 months' sight | 2/1 1/8 |
| Documentary 4 months' sight | 2/1 1/4 |
| **On Paris—** | |
| On demand | 1245 |
| Credits 4 months' sight | 1820 |
| **On Berlin—** | |
| On demand | —— |
| **On New York—** | |
| On demand | 40 1/8 |
| Credits 60 days' sight | 50 1/2 |
| **On Bombay—** | |
| Wire | 134 1/4 |
| On demand | 134 1/4 |
| **On Calcutta—** | |
| Wire | 134 1/4 |
| On demand | 134 1/4 |
| **On Singapore—** | |
| On demand | 87 |
| **On Manila—** | |
| On demand | 98 1/2 |
| **On Shanghai—** | |
| On demand | 78 1/2 |
| 30 day's sight (private paper) | —— |
| **On Yokohama—** | |
| On demand | 104 |
| Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael) | —— |
| Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) | 0.60 |
| Silver (per oz.) | 26 3/8 |
| Bar Silver in Hong Kong | 3% prem. |
| Chinese Copper Cash | nom. |
| Chinese Copper Cents | 6% prem |
| Rate of Native Interest | 7% p.a. |
| Chinese Sub. Coin | 30 1/2% dis. |
| Hong Kong Sub. Coin | Par. |


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9206 {THE STORM ... ... ... ... ... EVENSONG ... ... ... ... ... ...

4373 {FORGIVE ME ... ... ... ... ... SHALIMAR ... ... ... ... ... ...

4371 {JUST A COTTAGE SMALL ... ... THE WORLD IS WAITING FOR THE SUNRISE ... ... ... ...

9135 {ANDANTINO ... ... ... ... ... IN A MONASTRY GARDEN ...

4481 {NOLA ... ... ... ... ... ... ... FUNERAL MARCH OF A MARIONETTE ... ... ... ... ...

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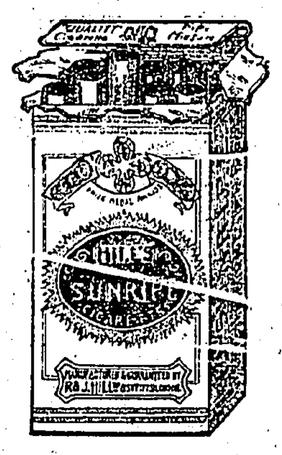

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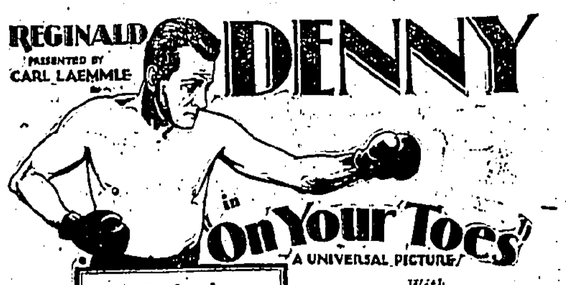


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COMING TO THE QUEEN'S
TUESDAY TO SATURDAY.
Usual Times And Prices.

# LOCAL AND GENERAL SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Henry Getty Chilton becomes British Minister at the Vatican in succession to Mr. Odo Russell.—Reuter.

Fines on motorists in Bedfordshire in a year were £1,365, more than twice the sum from the other convictions.

An apprentice pilot of the French Air Service was killed at the aerodrome at Istres when his machine crashed to the ground.

The many friends of Mr. M. G. O'Connor will be pleased to hear that after being in Kowloon Hospital he is now convalescent.

Riga, March 24.—A consignment of Soviet gold weighing 10 tons arrived by rail from Moscow and is being shipped to England.

Prosecutions for drunkenness in Nottingham in 1927 were, it was stated at the Licensing Sessions, more than in any year since 1916.

About £7,500 is needed to restore St. Peter's Church, Nottingham, of which a part is in so dangerous a state that it has been barricaded off.

For walking down Argyle-street, Glasgow, clad only in a woman's bathing-suit, Michael Casey was sentenced to forty-two days' imprisonment.

A woman in a Portuguese village has given birth to a girl with only one arm. The child is otherwise perfectly normal and a strong, healthy baby.

Nationalisation of the medical services is to be advocated at the general meeting of the National Union of Drug and Chemical Workers in London at Easter.

Mrs. Anne Griffiths, of Bethel, Carnarvonshire, the oldest constituent of the Right Hon. D. Lloyd George, received a message of congratulation from him on her 100th birthday.

Sir Henry Cowper Gollan, C.B.E., K.C., Chief Justice, who has been to Shanghai where he has acted as President of the Appeal Court, returned to Hong Kong by the s.s. "Karmala" yesterday.

The Lower House of the Hungarian Parliament has begun the debate on the Government's bill to amend the "Numerus Clausus," the system of restricting the number of Jewish students admitted to the universities.

Canon Peter Green said at Manchester that once, when called upon to help through charity a woman who needed convalescent treatment, he had learned that her son, aged 18, had bought a motor-bicycle for over £80.

The Roman Catholic clergy of the Province of Quebec have presented Cardinal Rouleau with a purse of gold to the value of $20,000 (£4,000). His Eminence will hand the money to the new St. Sacrament Hospital.

At the Chitenham National Hunt meeting, Mr. John Johnstone (a former Jardine taipan who was for years the leading "jockey" in China), met with considerable success, winning with Manito and Rathpatrick, and securing a third with More than Pretty.

Preparations are being made at Budapest for a University Girl Guides Conference, which is to be held there in May. Notices have already been received from forty States that they will be respresented. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Chief Scout and organiser of the Girl Guides movement, is expected to attend.

The management of the Tung Wah Hospital and of the Hong Kong Chinese General Chamber of Commerce have made all arrangements to send the Hoifung and Lukfung refugees back to their own country in four big salt junks, which will probably leave Hong Kong sometime to-day or to-morrow. Each craft can carry four hundred persons.

Mr. K. S. Chowdhury, the first Indian barrister-at-law to practise in the Colony, was entertained at the Hotel Savoy yesterday afternoon by the Committee of the Khals Diwan, together with a few leading members of the Indian community, the chair being taken by Mr. M. P. Talati. Mr. Chowdhury's war career as an officer was mentioned and Mr. Bishen Singh said that the experience gained by Mr. Chowdhury in his later study of the law in England and in his career as a Magistrate in India would be of great service and benefit to those who sought his aid. The Secretary of the Khalsa Diwan also wished Mr. Chowdhury a long and successful career in the Colony and expressed the hope that his presence in Hong Kong would prove beneficial to the community in general.

To-morrow is the Fifth Sunday in Lent, Lady Day and Quarter Day.

Athens, March 23.—The Graeco-Roumanian non-aggression arbitration pact has been signed.—Reuter.

Washington, March 23. — The death has occurred of Senator W. N. Ferris.—Reuter's American Service.

The Hague.—The Second Chamber by 49 votes to 12 passed the amended bill for the succession of duties on Dutch nationals living abroad.—Reuter.

George W. Wickersham, former Attorney General of the United States, whom it is reported has been chosen to represent the United States Senate in the habeas corpus proceedings brought by Col. Robert W. Stewart, chairman of the board of the Standard Oil of Indiana, in resistance of moves taken by the Senate to compel him to answer the questions of its investigating committee.

About $180 was collected for the Piano Fund at a very enjoyable and well attended concert in Union Church, Kowloon, last evening. There were fourteen items in the programme, contributed by Mr. John Braga, the Glee Male Party, Mr. Longyear, Mrs. Minney, Mrs. Watt, Mrs. Jenner, Mr. H. E. Gardner, Mr. J. H. A. White.

Geneva, March 23.—Replying to the Council's invitation, Brazil says that the Government's high esteem for the League is undiminished despite their retirement and, notwithstanding their absence, they will continue to co-operate effectively, true to the ideal which determined the League's creation in the service of universal peace.—Reuter.

Miss Nanette Guilford, of the Metropolitan Opera. Born in Harlem, Miss Guilford has the distinction of being the only native-born New Yorker in the "Met."

Marion (Ohio), March 23.—The Senate's special investigator has definitely established that ex-President Harding possessed none of the Liberty Bonds of the series of denominations alleged to have been hawked around to prominent persons on behalf of the Sinclair connection with the Republican Party's Campaign Funds.—Reuter's American Service.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, three Chinese women were charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell with kidnapping a small Chinese girl from No. 12, Peel-street, and alternately, with harbouring the child without the consent of her guardians, in a house in Wanchai. The Magistrate convicted all three accused on the kidnapping charge, and dismissed the other. One woman who was the prime mover in the kidnapping of the girl received the smart sentence of six months' hard labour, whilst the other two were sentenced to three months' jail.

The Rev. H. V. Koop, M.A. preaches on "Follow Me" at evensong at St. John's Cathedral tomorrow.

Bridget Hughes, of Longford, who has died aged 100, had been an old-age pensioner from the passing of the Act.

Reputed to have been used by Dick Turpin, "The Eight Bells" Inn at Hatfield, Herts, was refused a renewal of licence.

Lady Shou-son Chow will distribute the prizes of Wah Yan Colege in the Queen's Theatre at 11 a.m. on Monday.

Marylebone and Hampstead Licensing Benches made no change in the opening hours in their respective districts.

Lord Cottesloe has presented to Bucks County Council a photograph album for portraits of past, present, and future members.

"No char-a-banc on the road is afraid of being hit by anything except another char-a-banc," said Judge Bairstow at Clerkenwell.

"Christ the Source of Power" is the text of to-morrow's sermon by the Rev. W. T. Featherstone, M.A., at matins at St. Peter's Church, West Point.

In accordance with an old custom, a bowl of punch for trustees and tenants was brewed at a charity land rent audit at Sutton St. Edmunds, Lincs.

After rejecting similar propositions twice during the last fifteen years, the Town Council of Duisburg has agreed to the erection of a municipal crematorium.

A new motor road is about to be constructed between Rudesheim and Oberlahnstein, on the right bank of the Rhine. It will be about ten miles long, with an average width of 18ft.

The pilot and wireless operator of a naval observation aeroplane were killed when their machine crashed thirty-five miles west of Point Loma, California. The airmen were engaged in "spotting" torpedoes.

London, March 23.—His Majesty granted an audience to Lieut.-Col. J. H. M. Cornwall, on his appointment as Military Attache in Berlin. Lieut.-Colonel Cornwall discussed with H.M. the King the Shanghai station, from which he has just returned.—Reuter.

Bebe Daniels, the film actress, was severely injured at Pasadena, California, when being filmed with James Hall in an imitation Pullman car which was built on a lorry. The structure was swept off the truck by the branch of a tree. Mr. Hall was also badly hurt.

A negro who had been discharged from a Chicago packing works took a revolver, and, after killing the man he considered to have been responsible for his dismissal, began to shoot at everybody. Before he himself succumbed to a policeman's bullet he had killed three more men, including two police, and wounded two others.

Herr Emil Ludwig, the well-known German historical writer, states that his choice of the four greatest living Americans is Thomas Edison, the inventor; Mr. J. Rockefeller, the financier and philanthropist; Miss Jane Addams, the writer and lecturer on social and political reform; and Mr. Orville Wright, the pioneer of flight in heavier-than-air machines.

The Japanese Ambassador, the Siamese Minister, and the Chinese Charge d'Affaires attended the Memorial Service for Lord Oxford and Asquith, which was held in Westminster Abbey on Feb. 21. Among the congregation were: Lord Southborough, Sir Maurice de Bunsen, Sir Philip Sassoon, Sir Frederick and Lady Whyte, Sir Arthur and Lady Crosfield, Sir Matthew Nathan, and Major H. L. Nathan.

An inquest was held at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday on the body of a Chinese boatwoman who died on board her craft on February 27. Medical evidence was to the effect that salt water had been found in the thoraxic cavities but the husband of the dead woman said that it was impossible for her to have fallen overboard without his knowing. She had been suffering from a severe cough which got worse. On the day of her death she had fainted twice and after coughing violently had died. The body was then taken to the Kwong Wah Hospital. There was no water in the stomach, it was stated and the cause of death was recorded as pneumonia as the primary cause and asphyxia from drowning as the second cause. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

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SEND IT HOME!

The special article on the suggested loop line to connect the Canton-Hankow and the Canton-Kowloon Railways has attracted considerable comment. The information given will be very useful for the future. The article is reproduced in full in this week's "Overland China Mail."

Several annual meetings of local public companies have been held. Full reports will be found in the "Overland." Other than direct interest in the concerns, business men generally will find it profitable to send copies of the "Overland" away if only to show the recovery made by Hong Kong since 1925.

The event of the week has been Marshal Li Chai-sum's departure for Shanghai and Nanking. Hong Kong and Canton were disappointed. The effect of Marshal Li's visit on Sino-British relations is told in the "Overland."

All the week's local news, the cables and despatches on the China situation, comment and explanations by experts, will be found in the "Overland." China is again in the public eye abroad, owing to the reduction of the Powers' demands anent last year's incident at Nanking. Keep for reference the reports about the latest developments. They will be helpful very soon.

WHEN YOU GO ON LEAVE.

Hong Kong's spring exodus has begun. Are you going Home on leave this year? If you are, you will be surprised by the number of persons who will ask you about China and Hong Kong. You will be astonished at the number and type of silly questions put to you in all good faith. And you will have to admit reluctantly (if only to yourself) that you are not quite certain. Will you be believed, though? Keep in touch with Hong Kong and China by having the "Overland China Mail" sent to you for a stipulated period.

By spending a little time while you are on holiday, you can keep yourself well informed if you have the "Overland." The articles which you will seek are written to help non-Chinese to understand. In any case, you will not regret, from your own point of view, being posted with the main developments (reported in brief) while you are away.

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"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL."

# LONDON DERELICTS.

## YOUTH AND AGE DESTITUTE AND HOMELESS.

### FEEDING THE HUNGRY.

I returned home some months ago after a long stay in Northern Europe. In some ways I found a better London, notably in the improved condition of the children of the poor.

Two things amazed me, first the revived boldness of the open traffickers of vice in the streets—due to checks of the police when trying to curb them—and next, the number of ragged and hungry-looking homeless men to be found each night in Central London.

"There is no need for any man or woman to be homeless in London to-day," various authorities told me. Why then are they there? I have found them by the score, as anyone can find them who looks. Come with me, between the hours of 2 and 3.30 a.m. It is safe to say that those who are walking the streets at this time have nowhere to go.

**Under The Arches.**

Charing Cross Arch, between Buckingham-street and Villiers-street, is a good starting point. The number here varies very much, according to the weather and the police. Sometimes the police move them on; sometimes they mercifully allow them to stay. Early one morning recently I counted over 40; next time none. Last Sunday morning I found eight at one time.

There is no need for me to describe. One woman was crouching sleeping on the steps; one man was asleep standing. He did not move a limb or raise his head all the time I was there. They were lying full length on the cold wet stones. This was in London, please note, in January, 1928, within a stone's throw of the hotels de luxe and palatial offices of Northumberland-avenue.

A little earlier I had been on Victoria Embankment. Seat after seat had its occupants. I picked out one group of three whose bodies were sagging and heads lolling, with every appearance of dead fatigue. One was apparently guarding a bundle by his side.

They told the usual story. They had come from the country and had searched for work in vain. Their money had gone, and here they were. They looked hungry, so I invited them to a coffee stall.

When they moved, the bundle also sprang to life, and from it a young woman emerged.

"This young lady gave me a cup of tea. Can she come along, too," asked the man who had been next to her.

**Down And Out.**

"Young lady!" Her crushed, cheaply smart dress, her uglily smeared lips, and the misery of her fatigue-devoured eyes haunt me still.

It was not far to the coffee stall, but before we had covered half the distance four other young fellows, obviously down and out, joined us. At the next seat we found some more, and by the time the coffee stall was reached there were 16 of us.

And then men seemed to rise from the ground. Before we had done, the 16 had grown to 40.

The "young lady" kept to one side, and one of the men took tea and a meat pie to her.

The others needed no further verification of their poverty than their appearance. Nearly all were dressed shabbily, in shapeless clothing that had been washed by many rains to a drab brown. All were thin, some of them horribly thin.

The hands of many of those stretching out for coffee or pie were hideously slight, with the fragility that comes only from long illness or long shortage of food. I have lived in famine-stricken countries and know the sure signs of lack of food.

**Feeding the Hungry.**

Here was a lad who could not ask, for he was deaf and dumb; he could only jibber and point, like I have seen hungry animals do. Here were men who pleaded for their mates: "Guv'nor, could you give him a cup? He's had nothing."

When the forty were served, there were still some waiting.

Ah ha!" says some cynical and experienced reader. "Of course, these were the scrounchers, the smart lads who spend the night around the Embankment, waiting for their prey."

Far be it from me to say that such experienced critics are wrong. But it was 3 a.m.! Who stays out at three o'clock on a none too pleasing morning if he has a bed awaiting him? That they were all poverty-stricken and hungry I had the best evidence before me.

Near Waterloo Bridge a man was sitting alone. He was trying to twist around so as to rest his head to be able to sleep. I sat down beside him, and after a time we began to exchange experiences.

"This is my fourth night out," he told me.

"Why don't you go to the Asylums Board office, under the arches in Northumberland-avenue?" I asked. "They would be sure to give you a ticket for the Church Army Home in Great Peter-street. It's a fine place. They start you off with a dish of the best soup in London. The Prince of Wales said that it was good when he tried it last year. They'll help you though. Haven't the police been round and offered you a ticket?"

"Ticket!" he muttered stupidly. (Hunger and lack of sleep do make you stupid.) "What ticket? What are you talking about? You're the first man who has said a word to me, all these nights."

**They Passed By.**

I might not have believed him, only that a few nights before, to find what actually happened to the homeless, I myself had spent the night in the garments of poverty, on the Embankment. What had surprised me most then was that no one took any notice of me or of derelicts by my side.

One morning, at a quarter to nine, I went to a Salvation Army breakfast at the shelter in the Blackfriars-road, near the Obelisk. I knew that the captain there had been out on the hunt during the night, as I had been, somewhere about the same time. He had given tickets to any fresh "cases" he had found, entitling them to a free breakfast and a wash and brush up.

Twenty-seven accepted his invitation. So far as I could see, not one of them belonged to the same groups that I had found, I studied his "catch." Twenty declared that they had never been to a shelter before. Many of these obviously never had.

**Sighs of the Old Men.**

Here was the young countryman, hard-jawed and clean looking, despite his night in the open. He was gazing straight in front of him as he sat at his breakfast, taking no notice of his companions.

Here were several old men, some fine looking old men, too. "What can an old fellow like me do?" asked one of them. "Who would give me a job when there are youngsters to hand in plenty?"

God save me from being where he is when my hair turns white.

Here was a sailor lad as nice a boy as one would want to see. He had tramped to London and had had his papers and his little all stolen in a common lodging-house. "If you could only find me a job, sir," he pleaded.

Here was the young man who had clearly been a clerk. Out of those 27 men, at least 12 were good raw material, the kind any battalion commander would have jumped at during the Great War. Peace has no place for them.

**Nowhere to Sleep.**

An average of 80 people spend the night on the streets of London, *with nowhere to sleep.* If they have a couple of coppers, they manage to have an hour or two of rest in one of the all-night coffee houses. Otherwise they spend their time wandering or sitting in the open somewhat between the north side of Hyde Park—sometimes you can count over 30 there—and the Embankment west of the Temple.

Why do they not go to the Casual Ward? you ask. That is what I next set out to discover.—"Daily News and Westminster Gazette."

---

Films taken by a church member of the church, congregation, boy scouts, and girl guides, were shown at Aubyn's Church, Upper Norwood.

# THE NAVY WAY.

## CHATHAM TO TILBURY VIA LONDON.

### CIRCUMLOCUTION METHODS.

The amazing example of circumlocution methods, as practised by the Admiralty, was provided not long ago.

A draft of 100 naval men, bound for South Africa, were sent from Chatham to Tilbury—an hour's trip across the Thames—via London, thereby spending many weary hours in travelling.

In the course of their miraculous tour the Admiralty—

Took the draft for a three-hours' tour of Kent and London,

Disorganised the rush-hour train service to London,

Caused intense irritation among business travellers.

Incurred unnecessary expenses, and Complicated London's street traffic troubles at one of the busiest periods of the day.

Because in the past it had always been so—at least, that is the only explanation officially offered. The assurance, however, was given that the arrangements were made by experts.

A diagram which explains this superb example of red tape is given below.

**On the 8.55.**

Selecting the 8.55 a.m. train, one of the chief business trains of the up rush hours, the draft was put on it at Chatham Station, and immediately every corner in every carriage was occupied. Non-smoking carriages became smokers as a matter of course.

Any ordinary person taking a journey from Chatham to Tilbury Docks would travel on the Southern Railway to Gravesend, walk across from Gravesend Central Station to the Town Pier, cross the river by ferry, entrain to the Docks station at Tilbury, and in five minutes be in the docks. Travelling by the 8.55 a.m. train he would reach Gravesend at 9.17, and the remainder of the journey would take less than half-an-hour.

From Chatham to Tilbury via Gravesend and the ferry is 9 miles. From Chatham to Tilbury via Gravesend, Charing Cross, and St. Pancras is 58 miles.

**Trip Across London.**

The experts, however, sent the draft to Charing Cross, where it arrived about 10.15. Here brakes were waiting to take the men and their baggage across congested London to St. Pancras Station, another half-an-hour's journey at least.

Here they were entrained in the boat train for Tilbury, which is immediately opposite Gravesend, a journey which occupies not less than another hour.

In addition there is the greater expense entailed. If there are many of these exploits on the part of the Chatham "experts" they provide some explanation for the high Naval estimates.

The men were travelling the greater part of three hours, and held their own opinions about it all.

One of the bluejackets told a "Westminster Gazette" representative that he was "fed up" with such a journey.

"If I had been going on my own," he said, "I should have gone to Gravesend and across by the ferry. Why is it we have to travel via London? Red tape and nothing else!"

**No Explanation.**

Asked for an explanation as to why the shorter and less expensive route was not adopted, an Admiralty official said he had none to offer.

"I expect they have been doing it at Chatham for years," he said. "It sounds bad, I admit, but there may be difficulties which make it necessary to travel the longer way. Those who arrange these things are experts at the job. They may have some arrangement with the railway company. They have to guard against bad men breaking away from the draft and going into public houses.

"The men have to be paraded and marched on board, and it is altogether a big job. But only Chatham knows why it was done."

## Ice Sculpture in Quebec

Just towards Carnival time in Quebec examples of ice statuary begin to appear in the streets. This statuary ranges from very modest ice arches to most ambitious conceptions such as a railway locomotive, a dog team and sled or a carlolle (habitant sleigh) complete with horse and "bon homme et bonne femme." These statues are not freakish bits or carnival decoration but embody very real artistic values and are usually set up before the Chateau Frontenac.

The genius who makes these delightful things is a little French-Canadian man. A habitant with bright eyes, a ready laugh and a high heart. His name is Michel Carbonneau and he will tell one that he is "Un sculpteur de bois, marbre," and various other mediums; also a carpenter, but "Une specialite monument de glace, Ma'moiselle s'il-vous-plait."

Photograph shows a statue that has but recently been completed and inscribed with the words, "Bon vieux temps," meaning "Good old times."

# WELSH LANGUAGE.

## SACKING FOREIGN TEACHERS.

### A HANDICAP.

The last English teacher in Cardiganshire elementary schools has resigned, and in future, both in Glamorganshire and Cardiganshire, no teacher who cannot teach Welsh will be appointed. Every Englishman will sympathise with and applaud the perfervid patriotism which such an action betoke us, even if he disagrees with the drastic method adopted to popularise by compulsion a language that, in spite of a not insignificant past, has many times shown signs of collapse. Nationality is not dependent on language. It is noteworthy that the Scots have managed to retain a tenacious hold on their nationality without demanding a knowledge or fostering a love of Gaelic in their schools. The Cornish are no less self-contained because their language has completely died out, and it is unlikely, even if the speaking of Welsh were forbidden on pain of death, that the dwellers in the Principality would lose any title of their national virtues and vices. It is certainly good that the descendants of Taliessin and the great bards should keep alive the melodious language in which they sang; but it is to be remembered that outside Wales the Cymric tongue is entirely unknown.

There are boys and girls in Cardigan and Glamorgan who will have to seek their fortunes in other countries, and in consequence have to cultivate other tongues. They are, it is to be presumed, to be taught English by Welsh teachers, which means that their knowledge of the language will be, to some extent, imperfectly acquired. The French that is taught in English schools by Englishmen, like the English history that is taught in American schools by Americans, is seldom wholly satisfactory. It can scarcely be contended that the few English teachers in Welsh schools undermine the loyalty of the children to their country. Because of their different outlook, they serve to widen their pupils' horizon. To delve deeply into one's own past at the cost of missing the wide present is a dangerous doctrine to adopt in education. It has always been one of the chief assets of the Welshman that he could talk two languages with equal ease. But anything which interferes with his complete knowledge of English will handicap him severely in the economic market.—"Daily Telegraph."

# BRIDE'S RECEPTION.

## MR. TITHERADGE'S WEDDING.

"The Stroller," writing in the "Evening News" of Jan. 20, says:—

Theatre-goers queuing up for the matinee of "The Crooked Billet" at the Royalty Theatre this afternoon were surprised to see the entrance hall looking like the foyer of a fashionable hotel, with a wedding reception taking place before them.

The central figure of the crowd who thronged the vestibule was a bride in a gossamer dress of soft white material, over which she wore a beautiful white silk coat, heavily bordered by white fox fur.

**Love at First Sight.**

On her head she had a close-fitting toque made of white feathers.

She was Miss Madge Stuart, the charming actress who has played many leading parts in British films and on the West End stage. An hour and a half previously she had been married at the Princes-row register office to Mr. Dion Titheradge, the well-known dramatic author and actor.

Mr. Bertie Meyer, the best man, (who was formerly in the Vacuum Oil Co.'s Colombo Office) told me that the bride and bridegroom had met through his introduction. "It was a case of love at first sight," said Mr. Meyer.

To-day's happy ceremony was the sequel.

The only scene in Mr. Titheradge's play "The Crooked Billet" at the Royalty, is a very solidly-built representation of the interior of an inn in Kent, with a bar-counter prominent in the picture.

It was a happy idea to utilise the stage this afternoon with the scene *set for the wedding reception.*

Many theatrical celebrities ate the wedding cake and drank the health of the bride and bridegroom.

**Eating the Cake.**

To-night the bride and bridegroom and a party of friends will occupy boxes at the theatre to see the play. The honeymoon is to be at the bridegroom's villa at Cap Ferrat.

# GEORGE MEREDITH.

## CELEBRATION OF HIS ANNIVERSARY.

### UNRECOGNISED GENIUS.

George Meredith, who was born on February 12, 1828, is one of the most striking instances of unrecognised genius. During his early career he often existed in London on a single bowl of porridge a day. For these early deprivations he paid the penalty, in after years, of chronic indigestion and other bodily ills.

Recognition, except by the few, was deferred for 30 years. The "Morning Post," under Lord Glenesk, then Algernon Borthwick, was from the first an ardent Meredithian, and the novelist was well reviewed in its pages even when he was derided everywhere else. William Hardman, on the staff of the "Morning Post," was for 30 years Meredith's intimate friend. He was the original of Mr. Blackburn Tuckham in "Beauchamp's Career." George Meredith was born at 73, High-street, Portsmouth, where his father was a tailor. Wild and extravagant, the father, who had succeeded to a flourishing business built up by his father, became bankrupt, and, after a short time in London, went to Cape Town. George was educated at the expense of his aunts, who had all married well, at Neuwied, where Henry Morley had preceded him five years before. He was articled to a solicitor in London, but after two years turned from the law to literature. His sole assets were his genius and introductions to Lord John Manners, Charles Dickens, and R. H. Horne, the poet, Mrs. Browning's friend, who, it will be remembered, published his poem, "Orion," at a farthing a copy to show his contempt for a public that would not read poetry.

**"Commencing Author."**

George Meredith established himself in a garret and sat down to write poetry. His first poem, "Chillianwallah," appeared in "Chamber's Journal" for July, 1849. Lack of means, in Victorian days, seems to have been no bar to marriage, and the young poet fell in love with the widowed daughter of Thomas Love Peacock, and married her, apparently on the strength of this one poem. He was just twenty-one.

"The marriage was a blunder," he said, in later years. The young couple lived with the Peacocks at The Limes, Weybridge, till the birth of their only child, Arthur Gryffyth, four years later, when they moved into a cottage at Lower Halliford. Here Meredith wrote his first novel, "The Shaving of Shagpat," acclaimed by George Elliot as "a work of genius, an apple tree among the trees of the wood."

It is still true of George Meredith, as it was then, that "his most powerful partisans are those of his own household—*journalists,* poets, and novelists."

His wife left him in 1858. George Meredith took his five-year-old son and went to London, living heaven alone knows how on heaven alone knows what, for his novel was a failure. He published in the following year "The Ordeal of Richard Feveral." Its "low ethical tone" was condemned by the "Spectator," and the novel was doomed to failure. It was nearly 20 years before it ran into a second edition!

**Journeyman Journalist.**

Bitterly George Meredith realised that he could not live on his books. He was already suffering tortures from indigestion. He could not help writing novels, but like other novelists, e.g., the late Pattison, for instance, said that Meredith's name on a book was a warning label to novel readers not to touch it. "Cornhill" rejected "Beauchamp's Career," and the "Fortnightly Review" condescendingly published it in a condensed form, and Meredith smiled, if a little wryly. But when they spoke slightingly of his poems Meredith was touched on the raw. A nameless reviewer said of them that they were "poetical matter, not poems." Meredith could never forget that. "Everyone knows the unimportance of my poor poems—poetical matter, not poems—as some person of insight has actually said," he told Richard Le Gallienne, with concentrated bitterness.

Let any verse lover who has never yet read "Love in the Valley"—if any such exist!—ponder over the poem and marvel at the lack of perspicacity in a generation that could overlook it.

Oscar Wilde, who would sacrifice exactitude for the sake of an epigram, said that George Meredith had mastered everything but language. As a novelist, he could do anything except tell a story.

The Dean of Westminster, refused Meredith burial in the Abbey. He rests, as he would have wished, by his loved second wife, in Dorking churchyard, the epitaph above his grave from "Vittoria."

"Life is but a little holding,
Lent to do a mighty labour."—"Morning Post."

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The Japanese Ambassador and Baroness Matsui, the Siamese Charge d'Affaires and the Chinese Charge d'Affaires and Mme. Wei-cheng Chen, were guests on February 16 of the Lithuanian Charge d'Affaires and Mme. Rackauskas at a reception at the Lithuanian Legation, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Declaration of the Independence of Lithuania.

## Moose Plentiful in Ontario

It is not an easy thing to shoot a moose but there are plenty of them in the Big Pogamasi district of Ontario which can be reached comfortably over the lines of the Canadian Pacific railway. Bob Becker, the sporting editor of the Chicago Tribune, visited this district during the present winter and he was successful in accounting for a magnificent specimen of a bull moose.

"How these big boys are travelling," said the guide to Bob Becker the morning after he had arrived in the district. "Papa moose and all the family are looking for winter quarters as the heavy snow and low temperatures are warning signals that fall has gone and winter is here." At that time Bob Becker and his guide were in a snug log cabin on the shore of Big Pog Lake, Metagama. Suddenly there was a rustle near by and a big bull moose hove in sight. Bob Becker's .30 rifle spoke and down went Mr. Moose for one of those long counts which usually follow a knock out by a 100 grain bullet, so there was moose meat in the frying pan and all was set for a celebration banquet in camp that night.

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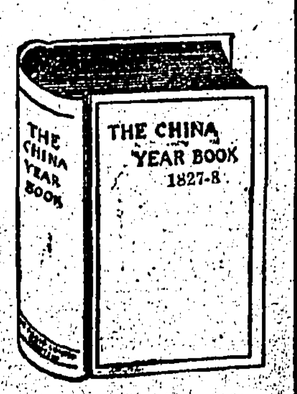


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## CANDID VIEWS.

### LIVELY PICTURES BY MYSTERY AUTHOR.

### WOMEN M.P.'s

London, Feb. 6.

One question that will be asked by nearly every M.P., in the House of Commons this week is: "Who is 'The Janitor'?"—the anonymous author of "The Feet of the Young Men," with the sub-title, "Some Candid Comments on the Rising Generation" (Duckworth, 8s. 6d.), published today. The book deals mainly with M.P.'s.

"The Janitor," who is apparently a Conservative M.P., knows Lady Astor, and writes: "I know some one who spent a very pleasant week-end at Cliveden, and has dined at the house in St. James'-square. He has never spoken to Lady Astor before, during, or since"—the explanation being that Lord and Lady Astor both ask a lot of people for the week-end at Cliveden, and that, if Lord Astor does not happen to know a guest, he assumes that the guest was invited by Lady Astor, and vice versa.

"It is said," adds "The Janitor," "that anybody can spend an uninvited week-end at Cliveden." You walk in and pretend!

"Lady Astor," he says, "is convinced that the House of Commons—indeed the whole world—needs lecturing. She has yet to learn that, even if it does, it will not take its lectures from her."

The following are extracts from other of "The Janitor's" comments:—

Duchess of Atholl, M.P.: Her outlook is always cautious and often limited; so much so that when in 1925 she attended the meetings of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, the French delegate, a naughty fellow, christened her "La Duchess Not-at-all."

Mrs. Hilton Philipson, M.P. ("Mabel Russell"): On the stage she had won a certain success, mostly of the music hall or variety kind, although she took a prominent part in Arnold Bennett's play, "The Great Adventure." Mabel is a very charming and piquant personality, and if that were all that is required of a legislator she would be perfect in the part.

Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P.: She had a moment of notoriety when Sir Frederick Banbury addressed her as "Miss Perky." The lady herself took no offence at the silly fellow, but blushed and giggled like an ordinary woman.

Miss Margaret Bondfield, M.P.: She is probably the best speaker of all the women M.P.s. . . . But she has one gift far surpassing in value the most practised oratory. She has courage of a sort that the men of her party might well cultivate. She is never afraid to tell her own people unwelcome truths, as on the occasion when she blandly informed the extremists that they were "not fit to run a fried fish shop."

Miss Susan Lawrence, M.P.—Though not nearly so attractive a character as Margaret Bondfield, she has much of the latter's application and a fair portion of her political courage; in fact, it would appear that in the Labour Party at present it is the women who wear the trousers.

Sir William Joynson-Hicks.—A very good fellow, of course; strong, sensible, a Churchman; no cleverness, mark you, but just a plain Briton; and yet the idol of Bath and Bournemouth, is not necessarily the idol of Liverpool and Birmingham.

Mr. Oswald Mosley, M.P.—Revolutions are notoriously unkind, especially to their masters, whose hands they have a nasty habit of biting. That is why, should I ever find myself faced with the melancholy spectacle of Mr. Baldwin hanging from a lamp-post in Whitehall, I have a presentiment that if, after a moment's reflection on the mutability of human affairs, I move a little higher up the street, I shall be pleasantly rewarded by finding the next lamp-post adorned by Mr. Tom Mosley.

## FORCEPS IN MAN'S BODY.

Mrs. Jane Elizabeth Charlesworth, a widow, of Burley-grove, Frodsham, lost the action which she brought against two surgeons, Dr. R. S. Graham and Dr. W. G. Love, alleging negligence in leaving a pair of forceps in her husband's body at an operation at Chester Infirmary, and claiming damages in respect of his death.

The defence was that when the first operation was performed Mr. Charlesworth became critically ill, and in order to save his life it was necessary to sew up the wound, or he would have died on the operation table. There was no time to count and check the instruments used. The forceps in the body did not cause death.

Counsel for Mrs. Charlesworth agreed that there was no case against Dr. Love, who was dismissed from the action by the judge and the jury found a verdict for Dr. Graham, with costs.

## MAN-EATING LIONS.

### EXCITING ESCAPES OF AFRICAN HUNTER.

### A BIG BAG.

Some interesting details have been received in London of how Mr. J. A. Hunter, who was engaged by the Kenya (East Africa) Government to kill lions and other big game on the Masai Reserve, conducted his campaign.

Into the three months which he took to account for eighty lions and eighty leopards, as well as a variety of other animals, he packed more thrills than occur in the lifetime of most people. Only the fact that he is a dead shot saved Mr. Hunter several times from being mauled to death.

His method was to "spoor" the animals from baits of meat to their lairs in the jungle, and when on the track of a lioness in the Kidongai area the hunter had one of his narrowest escapes. Suddenly he came upon the animal in a thick thorn bush. There was a growl and a rush as the lioness shot out of the bush. She was actually in the air and almost above the hunter when he pulled the trigger of his rifle, dropping flat on the ground immediately. The lioness fell on her back, tearing at a fatal wound in the chest.

### A Native "Alarm."

When camping near Selengal, Mr. Hunter was awakened by the frenzied barking of dogs, and his native "boys" came running into his tent in terror. Just then there was a deep-throated growl just beyond the canvas walls of the tent, and explanation was unnecessary. Without stopping to dress, Mr. Hunter seized his rifle and a torch, and, on going outside, saw standing in the light of the camp fire three lionesses and a lion. He shot two lionesses in quick succession, but the other animals ran off into the darkness. They were found and killed the next day.

There was a remarkable change from cowardice to bravery in the Masai natives who accompanied Mr. Hunter. The Government authorities some time ago prohibited the natives from using the traditional long spears and big shields which have been the equipment of the tribe for centuries, and short black spears were issued to Mr. Hunter's guard. The natives, however, refused to fight with them, and when any danger threatened they ran away.

In desperation the District Office, called up the Masai fighting men and challenged them to produce twelve or fifteen of their number who were not afraid of lions. They replied that they would be prepared to fight anything with the spears of their fathers, but they were afraid of using "the little black sticks." The long spears and big shields were, therefore, returned to them, and they went to the hunt with new zest.

### Beast Versus Shield.

The next lion the natives encountered was quickly disposed of. They found him on the plain, and, forming a circle with the lion in the centre, they advanced menacingly inward. One of their number, throwing caution to the winds, crept stealthily up to the animal, armed only with his shield and spear. The lion roared and sprang; the native threw his spear and went down beneath his shield, with the lion on top. A timely shot from Mr. Hunter saved the man from death, but he was badly mauled.

That the man-eating habits of many of the lions are due to the practice of the Masai natives of throwing out their dead in the hope that the bodies will be devoured was the theory Mr. Hunter advanced to a representative of the East African Standard.

"If a body is thrown out and remains more than two days uneaten," he said, "the Masai think something is wrong, and insist upon the deceased's relatives offering up a bullock as sacrifice."

Mr. Hunter also thought that the Masai had greatly deteriorated since their warlike activities had been discouraged. The young men, he said, are no longer the fine specimens of manhood their fathers were, but lead a life of idleness, and have no thought beyond eating and love-making.

## MY HAT!

London, Feb. 21.

The latest answer to the query: "Is my hat on straight?" is supplied automatically by a shilling dropped in the slot of a camera entitled the Photomaton. It is installed in a well-known department store.

The purchaser dons the hat, sits on a box and inserts a shilling, whereupon the saleswoman questions her, makes her smile and turn her head. She poses for twenty seconds and receives photographs eight minutes later in eight positions showing exactly how the hat becomes her. She can repeat the process with fresh hats until satisfaction is obtained.

The photographs will be enlarged if desired.

## LOVE & EUGENICS.

### DOES EXERCISE PROLONG LIFE?

### GIRLS v. ENERGY.

Robust views of health fads—views with which many people will disagree—are contained in a book by Dr. Logan Glendenning, a leading Kansas City practitioner, which has lately been published in England.

"Men are not going to embrace eugenics," he writes. "They are going to embrace the first likely, trim-figured girl with limpid eyes and flashing teeth who comes along, in spite of the fact that she is probably reeking with hypertension, colour-blindness, hay fever and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis."

On the subject of fashionable diseases: "Surely everyone can recall one or two friends who have complained all their lives, and have lived all that time in the most perfect conditions of health. They are inclined to have 'fashionable' diseases.

**Thin And Fat People.**

"In 1885 they had too much uric acid. In 1890 they had chronic appendicitis. In 1895 they took the Kneip water cure. In 1900, 1905 and 1910 they had other troubles. In 1915 they all had their teeth extracted. In 1920 they had non-surgical biliary drainage. In 1925 they had inferiority complex.

"Exercise and fresh air are supposed to be the sovereign augumenters of long life," continues Dr. Glendenning. "I admit they make one feel better. That they promote longevity I seriously doubt.

"An impartial examination of all the means yet proposed to prevent early death or lengthen life leaves me with the conviction that nothing anybody does to himself after he is born makes more than a few hours' difference at the most."

Discussing thin and fat people, the doctor writes: "The thin type has enormous lungs, more than he requires for his nutritional needs, so that air does not blow in and out of all his lung spaces, and these people are peculiarly liable to tuberculosis.

**People Who Worry.**

"The heavy one, on the contrary has very small lungs, and because he does not regularly breathe in and out a good over-supply of oxygen to burn all the food he eats, it accumulates in the form of fat, and this may have something to do with his obesity.

"The thin ones seldom have heart or arterial diseases, and if they live past youth, the period of truberculosis, they are likely to live for ever; notice that at least 60 per cent. of very old people are of this type."

Dr. Glendenning does not believe that a person should be medically examined once a year.

"I have seen the plan in operation, and I have seen practically nothing result but grief and unhappiness.

"A middle-aged man is the usual victim. In the great majority of cases if such men have anything to be found wrong with them it is *slight defect* of the heart, some kidney change, and a beginning of the hardening of the arteries, or hypertension.

**Fearing The Worst.**

"This report is handed to a man who believes he is in good health. He looks up things in an encyclopaedia or medical book, and decides he has received his death sentence.

"He goes on a diet to reduce his uric acid, is denied whisky, gin and tobacco; in fact, anything which might lighten his gloom. Not one of his abstentions changes the tissues of the body.

"If he had not had the examination he might have lived 25 years without a symptom. He has been turned from a happy, self-contented member of society into a morose, apprehensive hypochondriac."

"Fearing to Live," by Logan Glendenning (Knopf, 25s.).

## THE RED-HAIRED.

### DOCTORS DIFFER FROM LORD HEWART.

### A DISADVANTAGE?

Is red hair a disadvantage?

Lord Hewart, the Lord Chief Justice, during the trial of a man accused of murder at the Old Bailey, said people with red hair commit suicide.

Sir William Arbuthnot Lane, who has made a study of the effects on character of hair colouring, said:

"My experience has been the reverse of that suggested by Lord Hewart. Men and women with red hair have much more vitality than dark-haired people and are better able to resist disease.

It is thought to be due to some glandular advantage possessed by red-haired people. Far from leading to suicide, these fortunate people have an advantage over others in their ability to enjoy life.

A prominent physician said: Red-haired people are of a much more nervous temperament than those with dark hair. They are high-strung, jolly, and impulsive. Depression is practically unknown to them and belongs almost exclusively to those with dark hair. If red-haired people commit suicide it is because they are creatures of impulse and not because of any lack of character. As a rule boys with red hair are full of adventure and hardly know how to keep out of mischief. At one time the majority of boys in reformatory schools were found to have red hair.

Miss Ruby Miller, the actress, who has deep red hair, said:

"I have always found that a red-haired woman is sincere. She is never lukewarm; she loves fiercely and hates with fury. If she is your friend you can never shake that friendship. She will work harder than most and is almost violent in her earnestness at play. I prefer dealing with red-haired women, the only really honest ones I know."

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The Persian Gulf light dues have been reduced.

## Beautifying of Station Gardens

Buried under the white shroud of winter at its depth, the station grounds, right of way and surroundings of Canadian Pacific Railway lines give no promise at this time of year of the beauty of color, perfume and flower adornment that will feature them in a few months.

The horticultural department of the railroad, will during the next few weeks, distribute to its agents, section foremen and others for planting, several thousand seeds. At selected points special packets will be sent for growth under glass, thus producing an earlier display. Additions are to be made this spring as usual, to the stock of trees, shrubs and perennial plants which form the permanent basis of C.P.R. gardens.

In the territory north of Lake Superior, where a particularly hardy plant is desirable, the bulk of the display will be made by pansies. By far the greater part of the garden work is done in the spare time of the station agents, from the motive for love of gardening, pride in their surroundings and in competition for the numerous prizes offered for displays. Approximately 1,500 gardens are now maintained.

## TIENTSIN OUTRAGE.

### SOLDIERS ASSAULT OPERATORS.

### SERVICE SUSPENDED.

Tientsin, March 9.

Telephone subscribers who wanted to make calls in the Head Office District yesterday afternoon found that they were unable to get through. Inquiries elicited the information that a serious outrage, for which Chinese soldiers were responsible, was the cause of the interruption of the service. It appears that about 3.20 p.m. a doughty warrior by the name of "Li," who prefers—in spite of the Tupan's orders—to reside in the Italian Concession, rang up from No. 449 East and wanted a call put through the Head Office. It is alleged that he experienced some delay in getting the call he wanted. Be that as it may, about 3.40 p.m. three armed soldiers appeared at the Head Office Exchange—which is on the borders of the Japanese Concession and the Chinese City—and announced that they had come to show the Staff what would be done to them if they did not get through their warrior-master's calls the moment he rang up. They then assaulted and chased out the exchanged operators—some seventy in number—and proceeded to smash up the head-phones attached to the switch-board. After doing some $900 worth of damage, and completely interrupting the service they left the building.

The Foreign Engineer was engaged in work outside the Exchange at the time, but on his return issued and fixed up new head-phones, and did his best to restore the service. It was not, however, possible to restore even a limited service until 6 p.m.

The Head Office Exchange serves the whole Japanese Concession, and though it is situated in Chinese Territory, it is expected that the Japanese Authorities will have something to say about this savage and unprovoked outrage by Chinese militarists. Obviously, an exchange in Chinese Territory cannot be considered satisfactory if at any moment some skulking militarist can send members of his bodyguard to intimidate and drive out the operating staff, and smash up the switchboard equipment.

Presumably, like the "high military official" who could not be dealt with in connection with the theft of a foreigner's motor-car—details of which were printed in these columns recently—the militarist "Li" will escape the penalty of his underlings' crime. Wretched civilians who will not cash unsecured paper-notes at a fictitious rate, or who in other ways incur the displeasure of the almighty militarists, are shot out of hand. But a rascally military officer may, apparently, hold up the entire telephone service, and destroy much valuable equipment, simply because a number he wants to call happens to be engaged, or, for some other reason, cannot be got the moment he wants it.—"P. and T. News."

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The Vienna police have arrested an Albanian, named Ibrahim Lura, in connection with an alleged plot to murder a former president of Albania, Hasan Bey Prichtina, who has resided in Vienna.

## GIANT LIZARDS.

### SAVAGE MONSTERS ABOUT 9FT. LONG.

### HUNTING STORIES.

Only a few years ago it became known that on Komodo, a small island lying to the east of Java, there was still living a race of giant lizards. This information excited great interest, and various people have now visited this obscure island to obtain specimens and information.

In "Dragon Lizards of Komodo" Mr. W. D. Burden, a leader of one of those expeditions, tells of his exciting adventures in pursuit of these monstrous lizards, which grow to 9 feet in length and are of a savage nature and carnivorous. Here is his first glimpse of one of them.

He was a monster—huge and hoary. I scrambled up to a point of vantage, taking great care, however, not to expose myself, as the eyesight of these beasts is much keener than that of deer. The lizard was working his way slowly down from the mountain crags. The sun slanted down the hill so that a black shadow preceded the black beast as he came. It was a perfectly marvellous sight—a primeval monster in a primeval setting—sufficient to give any hunter a real thrill.

The Komodo lizard is indeed a most formidable animal. Mr. Burden narrates a story that was told him of one that leapt at a horse and "took a great piece out of his side." They eat voraciously.

On one occasion a lizard swallowed the whole hindquarters of a boar at one gulp—hoofs, legs, hams, vertebrae, and all. If he is surprised when so engaged the results are apt to be disastrous, for this beast is easily excited and immediately digorges himself.

**Lassoed.**

Catching these huge lizards alive is a ticklish business. First they are trapped and then they have to be bound with ropes. This is the most difficult part, and Mr. Burden describes such an incident.

The Malays did not dare go within several yards of our captive, so now it was time for Defosse (a member of the expedition) to get into action. He had been practising with the lasso for months past, and accordingly he stepped into the ring. A strange pair they made, the old hunter and his grim antagonist, who, by this time, was lashing himself into a frightful rage, the foam literally dripping from his jaws.

But Defosse was wise. He was taking no unnecessary chances. The first throw missed, and he coiled his rope again as methodically as if he were practising on a tent peg in camp. The lizard was clawing frantically to get away. Defosse stepped up quite close behind him, while he was thus engaged in his struggles, and roped him about the neck. The end of the rope was made fast to a tree. A third rope about the tail, to prevent that weapon from doing damage, did the trick.

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Financial support being unsatisfactory, a proposal to form a light aeroplane club, at Hull, has been abandoned, and the subscriptions, including £100 from Sir Charles Wakefield, are being returned.

## THAT £500,000.

### SECRET CONDITIONS OF GIFTS DISPOSAL.

### DEBT REDUCTION.

Nation-wide interest and curiosity have been aroused by the announcement of the gift to the Government of £500,000, which is to be held in trust to accumulate at compound interest and then applied to reduction of the National Debt.

The identity of the donor is not the only mystery that is bound up in this spectacular financial sacrifice.

Cash and securities worth £500,000 have been deposited with Baring Bros., the banking house of which Lord Revelstoke is the head, but the conditions on which the trust is to be administered are a closely-guarded secret.

A "Daily Express" representative was informed that Lord Revelstoke had decided to add nothing to his letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which was quoted in the official Treasury statement announcing the gift.

"Lord Revelstoke will make no statement, nor will he answer any questions," said his secretary.

Fewer than a dozen people know the donor's name. The Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, and a few of the higher officials of the Treasury are in the secret. A number of names stand out prominently among those of the men of many millions who could make such a great financial sacrifice.

**"Luckiest Peer."**

One of the richest men in the country is probably the Marquis of Bute, who has been termed "our luckiest peer." His income is reputed to be more than £200,000 a year. His property in Cardiff alone is said to be worth more than £7,000,000.

Another great landed proprietor is Lord Howard de Walden, who has been described as London's richest landlord. He received nearly £4,000,000 for a part of his estate in the west of London in 1922.

One of the nation's wealthiest men, whose name is famous for his great philanthropic donations, is Mr. Bernhard Baron, the tobacco millionaire. His contributions to charities in recent years amount to something like £1,250,000.

Mr. "Solly" Joel and Mr. Jack Joel are both believed to be worth more than £20,000,000, and the riches of the eighty-five-year-old Lord Ashton, who amassed a great fortune out of linoleum, are on the same gigantic scale.

**Other Magnates.**

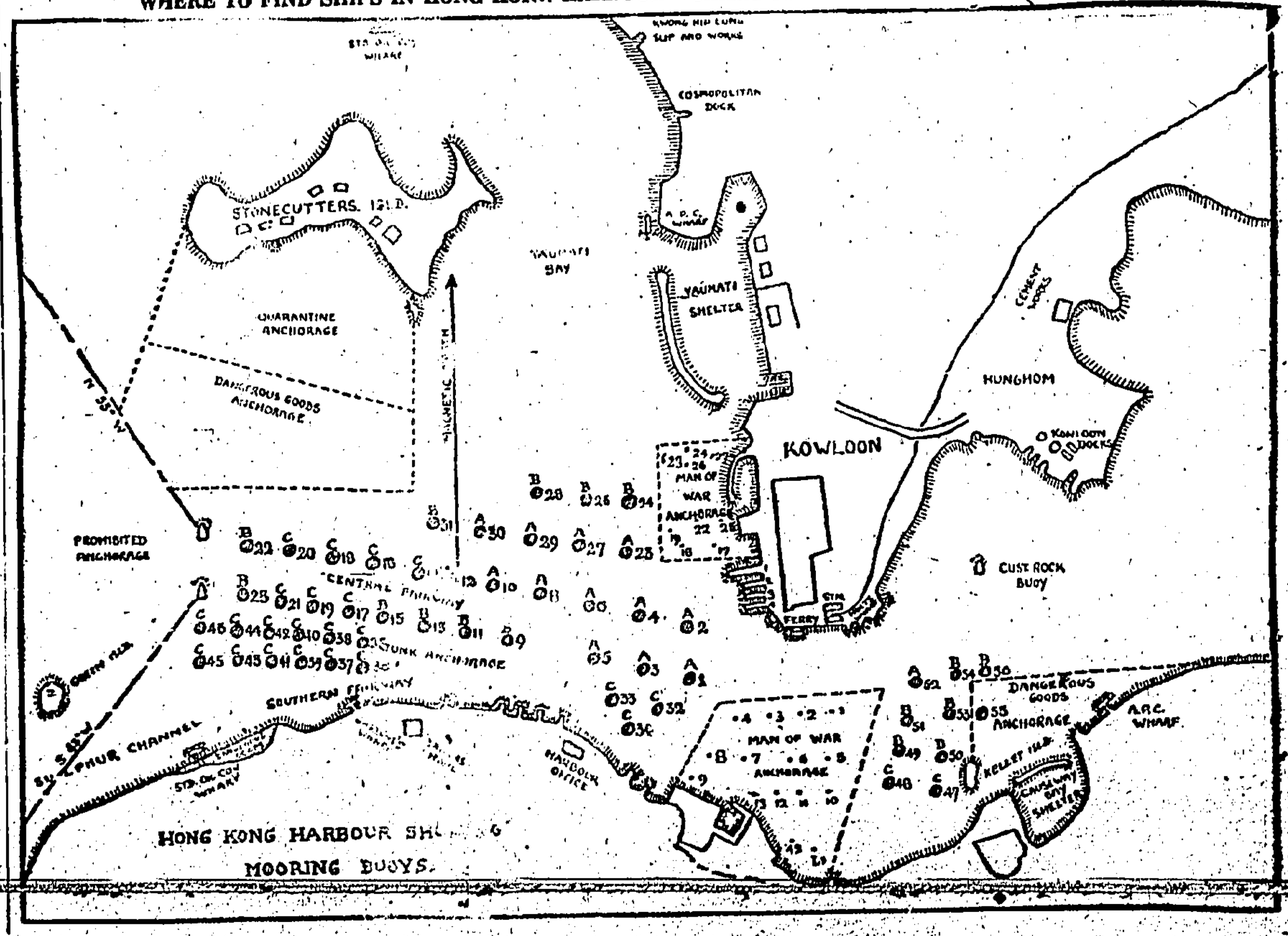
Lord Bearsted, Lord Dewar, and Lord Vestey are names that at once spring to the mind when the subject of great riches is under discussion.

Lord Bearsted's father, the oil magnate was a millionaire many times over. Lord Vestey, the meat and shipping magnate controls extensive financial interests, and Lord Dewar's whisky interests have brought him fabulous riches.

Lord Cowdray inherited one of the largest fortunes in the country from his father, the first viscount, the head of the great firm of contractors.

Lord Derby is perhaps the most famous of the multi-millionaires whose wealth is inherited. His fortune is believed to be considerably more than £5,000,000. The Duke of Portland is certainly in the same class, and the Duke of Westminster has enormously valuable property in London.

## WHERE TO FIND SHIPS IN HONG KONG HARBOUR— CHART OF THE PRINCIPAL MOORING BUOYS.



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## FREEMASONRY.

### STATISTICS RECORDING PROGRESS IN 1927.

(By Scrutator.)

Statistics are proverbially dry reading, but they may be classed as a very necessary evil, useful for reference as and when desired, and illuminating for those who like to read even while they run. Those cardinal virtues are much enhanced by epitome, and such in this instance we wish to present. It is made feasible by an interesting compendium issued annually by the United Grand Lodge of England. The Masonic Year Book for 1928 provides a record of steady progress for English Freemasonry during the past year. There is no corresponding book issued by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and while much of the same kind of information which the English volume contains is incorporated in our published Grand Lodge Proceedings, the same remark applies equally to the sister Constitution. These Proceedings, however, are only supplied to a very limited number of brethren, and are probably read by a number still more limited; and the compilation of a Year Book with condensed information, the sale of which would recoup the cost of its production, and the supply create the demand for it, ought not to be beyond the wit and ability of our Grand Lodge in the North.

**Proposed Scottish Year Book.**

Such a Year Book might contain much to interest the general body of members of the Craft in Scotland, who, so far as Grand Lodge is concerned, are permitted to grope in the dark, and would prove a valuable reminder of the nature and the extent of the work undertaken in their name, under their authority, and for their behoof. The catalogue would not compare in bulk with the English Masonic Year Book, which annually extends to some 640 pages. But it might advantageously contain much similar information regarding the composition, extent, and aims of the Scottish branch of the Fraternity. The lack of easily available data, in the succinct form in which a Year Book could offer it, is too apt to result in a relative lack of interest in the proceedings. The suggested remedy would provide summaries which would tend to enhance that interest and make the demand for it profitable in more ways than one.

**The English Year Book.**

In addition to a full list of lodges in London, the Provinces, and abroad, with the dates of their erection and the date, time, and place of meeting for the year, the Year Book provides similar information regarding all Royal Arch Chapters which are under the jurisdiction of the United Grand Lodge of England. The Grand Mark Lodge, a separate organisation, issues a Year Book of its own. We also find lists of present and Past Grand Officers, of the foreign Grand Lodges working in amity with that of England with their respective secretaries, abstracts of the accounts for the preceding year, and details of the various Masonic Institutions. Lastly, there is an excellent epitome of the points of procedure brought before the Board of General Purposes or Grand Lodge itself, with the decisions given thereon, which now constitute part of Grand Lodge law. As there are summaries of the latter for a period of over ten years their general value may be gauged.

**Additions to Lodges.**

This forms a handy and authoritative reference for all additions and emendations since the latest edition of the printed laws. During 1927 no fewer than 95 new lodges have been added to the Grand Lodge roll, while only three have been deleted, and all of these latter in India. The increase is represented by 29 lodges in the Metropolis, 60 in the Provinces, and 6 in Districts overseas. As might be anticipated, the principal provincial increases are in those thickly populated areas where already numerous lodges exist, the English system of management tending to produce many lodges with small numbers rather than a few very large lodges. The oldest-established province of Cheshire, with already 156 lodges, heads the list with an addition of seven during the year. West Lancashire added six to its previous total of 261; and West Yorkshire six to its 138. Essex added five to 193, and Surrey five to 89.

**Distribution.**

The total number of lodges now at work under the United Grand Lodge of England is 4,308, distributed thus:—In London area 1,025; in the Provinces, 2,595; in the Districts overseas, 617; abroad but outwith Districts, 69; and two movable lodges, both military, Nos. 316 and 497. The former was established in 1808 in the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots, one of the lodges referred to in our article on September 20, 1927. It is known as Lodge Unity, Peace and Concord. The other is the Lodge Social Friendship, founded in 1844 in the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers. Several of the new lodges bear names which are both appropriate and suggestive. Helvetica, for example, was instituted for brethren of Swiss birth or parentage, or with some Swiss connection. Not the least significant name was that given to No. 4948, "Builders of the Silent Cities." Meeting in London, it is an outcome of the lodge of the same name, No. 12 of the National Grand Lodge of France, which was founded at St. Owner of immortal memory. Several public school lodges were added during the year. Old Berkhamstedian, Old Eastbournian, and Hurst Johnian, all restricted to past pupils of the schools concerned, and bringing the total of such lodges up to about 30.

The increase for the year bears favourable comparison with bygone periods. For the decade prior to the war the average annual increase was 70. In 1914 the number dropped to 30, and for the next three years the figures were 22.24 and 39 respectively. In 1918 it rose to 85, and since that year the figures are: 1919, 129; 1920, 194; 1921, 154; 1922, 123; 1923, 114; 1924, 76; 1925, 94; 1926, 93.

**The Charitable Efforts.**

For the three Masonic charitable institutions under the special patronage of the Grand Lodge of England the contributions in 1927 reached the highest total on record, over £377,534. This tops the previous record of 1925 by over £4,178. The leading place for the year is occupied by the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, the Festival for which was under the chairmanship of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Provincial Grand Master of Surrey. A special effort was made on that occasion to provide funds for the new senior school at Rickmansworth. The figures, which include Festival income, subscriptions, donations and legacies, and interest from investments, are:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Royal Masonic Institution for Girls | £181,155 7 3 |
| Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution ..... | 112,299 16 7 |
| Royal Masonic Institution for Boys | 84,079 7 4 |
| | £377,534 11 2 |

During the current year the 86th annual Festival for the Benevolent Institution will take place on February 29, the 140th anniversary Festival for the Girls' Institution on May 9, and the 130th Festival for the Boys' Institution on June 27.

**The Masonic Peace Memorial.**

The arrangements connected with the Peace Memorial proceed apace, and the site for the new buildings in Great Queen Street has now been cleared preparatory to work on the foundations being commenced in the spring. Through negotiation with the local authorities concerned, important improvements on the original plans have been made possible, which will add to the appearance of the Memorial by the widening of the adjacent streets. Funds are also coming in slowly but surely, the raising of the last £100,000 to complete the Million Fund being now in process. Nine-tenths of the original aim has been definitely promised. Here again some statistics may be interesting. For Hall Stone lodges 1,097 have either qualified or are in process of doing so, 657 in London, 362 in the provinces, and 78 overseas. The qualification is a contribution representing £10 per head of the membership. That no less than 78 overseas lodges have so qualified speaks volumes for the loyalty of their members.

**New South Wales.**

The Grand Lodge of New South Wales, established at Sydney in 1888, is nothing if not progressive. It already boasts of 553 lodges with a total membership of approximately 65,000, an average of about 116 members per lodge. The Grand Lodge funds amount to over £270,000, with an additional £34,280 of Benevolent Institution Fund, and a further £52,560 of Orphan Funds. Over £30,000 has been expended during the past five years on the Masonic Schools in the provision of increased accommodation, a new hostel, and a new gymnasium.—"Glasgow Herald."

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## NEWSPAPER RIGHTS.

### CONTEMPT OF COURT ACTION FAILS.

COMMENT AFTER WRIT.

Judgment was delivered by a King's Bench Divisional Court, composed of the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Hewart) and Justice Avory and Branson, in connection with the rule obtained by Mr. John (or Jacob) Factor calling on Mr. W. G. Fish, editor of the "Daily Mail," to show cause why he should not be committed for alleged contempt of court.

Lord Hewart said it was the unanimous decision of the court that the rule should be discharged in favour of Mr. Fish, with costs.

The proceedings were a sequel to articles in the "Daily Mail" attacking Factor as a "pusher" of worthless oil shares. One of the articles associated him with a bogus solicitor named Montgomery, who had been sent to jail.

Mr. Factor issued a writ for alleged libel. The newspaper retorted with another article, in which they said they would not be muzzled by the writ.

Lord Hewart said the principle on which the court acted was to interfere only when it was shown that the matter published was fairly calculated to prejudice the trial of an action.

Mr. Fish contended that the writ for libel was not issued with a genuine intention of proceeding to trial, but as a means of enabling Factor to procure immunity from further attacks while the action was pending.

In a series of articles the newspaper used such expressions as the smooth-tongued thief," "arch swindler," "fleecing the public," "career of fraud," and "robbing the unwary." Factor took no proceedings on them, but confined his case to the allegation that he was carrying on his frauds in conjunction with Montgomery.

His complaint was not that it was said of him that he was defrauding people, but only that he was doing so in association with Montgomery.

"We find it impossible to believe," said Lord Hewart, "that an action so framed can have been launched in order that a jury may vindicate the character of the applicant."

Lord Hewart said the Court's decision was not to be taken as authorising the newspaper to publish further charges against Factor pending the trial of the action, if proceeded with.

## CANNIBAL FEAST.

### POLISH PROFESSOR'S INVESTIGATION.

"What are the feelings of the victim of a cannibal feast?" This question was asked by Professor Malinowski, the newly-appointed Professor of Anthropology at the University of London of some natives from the heart of New Guinea when he was gathering information on cannibalism.

"They said, 'My dear friend, you must take the sense and meaning of these ceremonies'," Professor Malinowski told the Polish circle of the Lyceum Club at a luncheon. "The victim is the guest of honour at our festivities. He is delighted to come. We pay him high tribute, and he knows he is passing into our insides, which are the seat of sentiment'."

Professor Malinowski said that his qualifications as an anthropologist were primarily due to his Polish nationality. "We Poles have to speak several languages because our own is very difficult, consisting, we are told, mainly of sneezing. My own name in Polish has three times fourteen forms, all of which I had to learn from birth."

In the modern world races and cultures were mixing and influencing each other more than ever before and yet great political and cultural problems were arising. The British Empire was unostentatiously aware of them, and it was a tribute to the impartial mind of the British that they had chosen a foreigner to fill the Chair of Anthropology at London and he would carry on the work with due attention to the interests involved in the deeper knowledge of the subject races of the British Empire.


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# China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

HONG KONG. SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1928.

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| From | Per |
|---|---|
| SATURDAY, MARCH 24. | |
| Europe via Nagapatam (Letters only London, 23rd Feb.) | Eurylochus |
| Shanghai | Soochow |
| U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai | President Adams |
| Amoy | Takliwa |
| SUNDAY, MARCH 25. | |
| Europe via Negapatam (Papers London, 23rd Feb.) | Lahore |
| Calcutta and Straits | Takada |
| Shanghai | Mirzapore |
| MONDAY, MARCH 26. | |
| Manila | Empress of Asia |
| U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai | President Cleveland |
| Shanghai | Linan |
| TUESDAY, MARCH 27. | |
| Japan and Shanghai | Porthos |
| FRIDAY, MARCH 30. | |
| Shanghai | Mantua |

## OUTWARD MAILS.

| For | Per | |
|---|---|---|
| SATURDAY, MARCH 24. | | |
| Swatow | Kwangtung | 1 p.m. |
| Amoy | Anking | 5 p.m. |
| Manila | President Adams | 5 p.m. |
| SUNDAY, MARCH 25. | | |
| Straits and Calcutta | Tacoma Maru | 9 a.m. |
| Amoy and Formosa via Swatow | Hozan Maru | 9 a.m. |
| Bangkok via Swatow | Kalgan | 9 a.m. |
| Swatow | Hai Ning | 9 a.m. |
| MONDAY, MARCH 26. | | |
| Shanghai | Lahore | 9.30 a.m. |
| Swatow | Hydrangea | 2.30 p.m. |
| Amoy | Soochow | 4 p.m. |
| Swatow | Hop Sang | 5 p.m. |
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## JAPAN & CHINA.

### Outcry Against Tariff Increases.

RETALIATION?

Suggestion Of Further Action In Shantung.

Opinions differ at present as to the attitude of Japan and the Japanese toward China. A week or two ago, our impression was formed in one well-informed source that Japan's sympathy had been switched over to the Nationalists. The following, however, by one of the most widely read American publications, tends to show that Japan has difficulties, real or supposed, with both the Northerners and the Nationalists.

**Tariff Problem.**

The "Chicago Tribune" service observes:—

Chinese-Japanese relations are again being seriously strained in several quarters, centring chiefly on China's determination to increase the tariff rates to average 12½ per cent., preparatory to the establishment of complete tariff autonomy by January 1, 1929.

Leading Japanese trade associations located in Osaka, Kobe and Tokyo have passed strong resolutions calling on the Japanese Government to use every effort to prevent Chinese action on this tariff issue, which the Japanese claim will be certain to embarrass Japanese trade with China.

**The "Real" Objections.**

The Japanese base their protests upon the fact that China is still in a disunited state, hence the increased tariff will be beneficial only to the military leaders in China, causing a worse situation in the Civil War than prevails at the present time.

However, Japan's real objections are based on the feeling that the increase in the Chinese Customs duties is likely to embarrass Japanese goods by making it difficult for Japanese manufacturers to compete in the China market with American, British and European concerns which generally produce a higher type of merchandise.

**Protests Not Heeded.**

The Japanese also believe that the proposed increased China tariff is likely to cause the Chinese to begin production along lines in which the Japanese have heretofore possessed a practical monopoly.

The Chinese are not heeding the Japanese protests and are proceeding in a businesslike fashion to establish complete autonomy, China's chief incentive being to obtain increased revenues for war purpose, both in the North and South.

The Chinese Nationalists launched a stringent boycott of Japanese concerns in the Fukien province, which has been paralysing Japanese shipping, banking and trading concerns.

**Nationalist Accusation.**

The Nationalist Government officials are uncommunicative on the question of restitution but the opinion is prevalent that the Japanese are likely to adopt retaliative measures through intervention on the Shantung province border, in an attempt to block the Nationalists' military advance toward Peking which is now ready.

The military drive northward is to be launched as soon as spring opens in North China.

General Hwang Fu, the Nationalist Foreign Minister, issued a statement to the Press which says in part: "Japan entertains wild ambitions regarding China and is obviously financing Chang Tso-lin against the Nationalist side, which is bound to cause increasing tension between China and Japan."

---

The retirement of Admiral Sir Arthur C. Leveson, G.C.B., took effect on Feb. 22, and directs attention to retrenchments made in the Flag List of the Royal Navy during the past six years. A comparsion will show that there are now on the active list 19 flag officers fewer than there were then. The numbers reduced are one Admiral of the Fleet, two Admirals, three Vice-Admirals, and 13 Rear-Admirals. The total on the list to-day is 80, made up of five Admirals of the Fleet, 10 Admirals, 19 Vice-Admirals, and 46 Rear-Admirals.

## LIFELONG STRUGGLE.

### Lord Curzon's Heroic Career.

PHYSICAL PAIN.

"They Think Me Strong, Arrogant And Self Sufficient."

London, March 8.

The first of three volumes of Lord Ronaldshay's "Life of Lord Curzon" has been published.

It deals with the years from 1859 to his Viceroyalty in 1898, the second volume deals with the seven years of his Viceroyalty and the third with Lord Curzon's later political activities.

Lord Ronaldshay has combed the world successfully for any correspondence, for Lord Curzon's anti-

The Late Lord Curzon.

pathy to clerical assistance caused him to write in his own hand all letters, of which he kept a few copies.

Lord Curzon's fortitude in his lifelong struggle against physical pain is illustrated in a bitter letter to Miss Leiter, in which he says: "I am supposed to seek the footlights. How many of them, I wonder have any idea of the long hours I have spent in bed with an aching back and the incessant nervous pain in my leg and the fearful steel case in which I am encased when I undergo any strain.

**"Driven to Duty."**

"They think me strong, arrogant and self-sufficient. Little do they reck that an invalid is addressing them, who is only driven to duty because it is his duty, who has to be mechanically supported in order to stand upright for an hour, and who probably goes to bed to writhe in agony in expiation for his foolishness."

Lord Curzon's thoughts were first directed to India by a series of lectures on India at Eton. Thereafter, India became the central aim of his studies in the Far East.

Before he died, relates the biographer, he expressed the hope that sooner or later an authoritative account of his Indian administration, to which, he declared, he had given all that was worth having of his spirit and strength, might be written.—Reuter.

## MILITARY MOVES.

(Continued From Page 1.)

The 4th Army has all along exceeded normal strength. To begin with it had four divisions instead of the regulation three. The 10th division was under General Chen Min-chu who, having taken over the 24th and 26th divisions from other army corps, has made up the 11th Army.

The 11th division under General Chan Chai-tong will have attached to it some of the hitherto "independent" units to bring it up to army strength.

**Ironsides and Papersides.**

The 12th division grew during war service to two army corps, (six divisions), became known as the Ironsides, dwindled down to a few thousand again, and finally marched away to the Yangtsze.

The 13th division under General Chui King-tong will form a part of the 5th Army.

The old 5th Army, known as the Papersides, had only two divisions, the 15th and 16th. General Tang Yin-wah, who has been acting commander since General Li Fook-lum was deposed, is made second-in-command to General Chui King-tong.

**The Old Units.**

During its march back to Canton, the 11th Army suffered heavily in fighting. Two divisions have been added; one is the "supplementary" division, and the other is the "new 2nd" division. Even with five divisions, the 11th Army does not number 20,000 men at the moment.

The 15th Army consisted of only one division.

Of the other units, including local defence garrisons, detachments erroneously described as gendarmerie and military-police, there are four divisions and eight brigades. These will be incorporated in the four reorganised armies to bring the latter up to full strength.

70,000 Men. $2,000,000.

Taking 5,000 as the normal strength, a division should cost about $120,000 a month to support.

If the 11th Army has five divisions and the other three armies three each, there should be fourteen divisions; and the total cost will then be under $2,000,000 a month instead of about $3,000,000 the present estimate.

There will be the added advantage of a uniform basis and the greater advantage of one centralised command—at the headquarters in Canton of Marshal Li Chai-sum.

On the basis of 5,000 men (the full quota) to each division, Kwangtung's four armies will number approximately 70,000 men in all—which is quite sufficient for the province's peace requirements.

## "COOK'S."

### An Important Travel Combination.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Fusion Of Interests With The Wagon-Lits Company.

In view of the many rumours and unofficial paragraphs in the Press relating to the fusion of interests that has recently taken place between Thos. Cook & Son and the Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits we re-print the following official statement which appeared in the "Times" and other leading newspapers in Great Britain signed by Mr. F. H. Cook and Lord Dalziel:—

"A fusion of interests has been arranged between Thomas Cook & Son, Thomas Cook & Son, Ltd., and its associated companies, including Thomas Cook & Son (Bankers), Limited, and the Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits et des Grands Express Européens. Lord Dalziel of Wooler, representing the Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits, will join the boards of Thomas Cook & Son, Limited, and Thomas Cook & Son (Bankers), Limited, as vice-chairman, and Mr. Frank Henry Cook will continue to be chairman of both the Cook companies.

"Other representatives of the Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits will also join the boards of both the Cook companies. The Cook businesses will be carried on as heretofore under their existing corporate bodies."

A combination of the two most important travel agencies in existence, one of which owns and runs the sleeping cars, dining cars, and drawing-room cars on all European railways and international trains is an event the importance of which will be readily realised by our readers. The best features of both organisations will be preserved, while the added advantages accruing from the closure working of the two concerns will benefit the travelling public in all parts of the world.

## TYROL QUESTION.

THE POPE'S REPLY TO A JOURNALIST.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Vienna, Yesterday.

Interviewed by a prominent Austrian journalist in Rome on the Tyrol question, His Holiness the Pope declared he had done his best in the matter of imparting religious instruction to German and Austrian Catholics in the mother tongue and added: "We are not free. The relationship between the Church and the State in Italy is precisely what it was on Sept. 21, 1870. We will henceforth do what we can."—Reuter.

## STRUCK OFF.

The name of The Yik Wing Steamship Company, Limited, has been struck off the Register.

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